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Raleigh Daily Tribune.

Vol. I.—No. 109. SECOND EDITION. RALEIGH, N. C., SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 16, 1897. 4:00 O'CLOCK A. M. $6.00 a Year.

THE TRIBUNE IS REPUBLICAN, BUT IT IS THE PEOPLE'S PAPER.

HONOR TO WASHINGTON

Monumental Bronze in Honor of the Soldier and Statesman.

FINE ALLEGORY OF WAR AND PEACE

UNVEILING CEREMONIES CONDUCTED WITH MUCH DISPLAY.

The President Pulls the Cord While Great Guns Boom Loudly—Address on the Character of Our Country's First President.

Philadelphia, Pa., May 15.—Here, in the city which first placed on his brows the laurel crown of achievement, the memory of George Washington, the soldier, the statesman and the man, was honored today in monumental bronze. It was an allegory of war and peace, and the scenic equipment was nature's own—a sunlight sky above, and in the background the undulating hills of old Fairmount, in the first flush and beauty of the spring verdure. All possible pomp marked the ceremonies. The cord which released the swaddling flags from the figure of the first ruler of the Republic was drawn by its latest ruler. Surrounding him were men in whose veins runs the blood of those first patriots who battled shoulder to shoulder with Washington and with him made possible the scene enacted today—a scene conceived and planned by those very comrades in arms; executed by their sons in peace.

The purpose of years, evolved by a handful of warriors to do honor to their chieftain, and carried through crosses and adversity by their sons and their sons' sons, was consummated. But the consummation was beyond the wildest dreams of those first war-stained Americans. The union which they formed has grown to a mighty organization, whose membership stretches from ocean to ocean, under the name of the Society of the Cincinnati, while the significance of the memorial itself, reared at the gateway of the greatest park, and in the most intensely American city of the land, far surpassed their highest hopes.

The actual unveiling ceremony was impressively simple. Bishop Whitaker opened with prayer, and Major Wayne followed with an appropriate address. Then came the unveiling by President McKinley and the resultant clamor augmented by the national salute of twenty-one guns by the artillery and by the foreign and American war vessels in the Delaware.

This concluded, President McKinley spoke briefly.

"Fellow-citizens: There is a peculiar and tender sentiment connected with this memorial. It expresses not only the gratitude and reverence of the living, but is a testimonial of affection and homage from the dead.

"The comrades of Washington projected this monument. Their love inspired it. Their contributions helped to build it. Past and present share in its completion, and future generations will profit by its lessons.

"To participate in the dedication of such a monument is a rare and precious privilege. Every monument to Washington is a tribute to patriotism. Every shaft and statue to his memory, helps to inculcate love of country, encourage loyalty and establish a better citizenship. God bless every undertaking which revives patriotism and rebukes the indifferent and lawless.

"A critical study of Washington's career only enhances our estimation of his vast and varied abilities. As commander-in-chief of the colonial armies from the beginning of the war to the Proclamation of Peace, as President of the convention which framed the Constitution of the United States, and as the first President of the United States under that Constitution, Washington has a distinction differing from that of all other illustrious Americans. No other name bears or can bear such a relation to our government. Not only by his military genius, his patience, his sagacity, his courage and his skill, was our national independence won, but he helped in largest measure to draft the chart by which the nation was guided, and he was the first chosen of the people to put in motion the new government.

"His was not the boldness of martial display or the charm of captivating oratory, but his calm and steady judgment won men's support and commanded their confidence by appealing to their best and noblest aspirations. And, withal, Washington was ever so modest that at no time in his career did his personality seem in the least intrusive. He was above the temptation of power. He spurned the suggested crown. He would have no honor which the people did not bestow. An interesting fact—and one which I love to recall—is that the only time Washington formally addressed the constitutional convention during all its sessions, over which he presided in this city, he appealed for a larger representation of the people in the national house of representatives, and his appeal was instantly headed. Thus, he was ever keenly watchful of the rights of the people in whose hands was the destiny of our government and now.

"Masterful as were his military campaigns, his civil administration commands equal admiration. His foresight was marvelous; his conception of the philosophy of government, his insistence upon the necessity of education, morality and enlightened citizenship to the progress and permanence of the Republic cannot be contemplated even at this period without filling us with astonishment at the breadth of his comprehension and the sweep of his vision.

"His was no narrow view of government. The immediate present was not his sole concern, but our future good his constant theme of study. He blazed the path of liberty. He laid the foundation upon which we have grown from weak and scattered colonial governments to a united Republic, whose domains and power as well as whose liberty and freedom have become the admiration of the world. Distance and time have not detracted from the fame and force of his achievements or diminished the grandeur of his life and work. Great deeds do not stop in their growth, and those of Washington will expand in influence in all the centuries to follow.

"The bequest Washington has made to civilization is rich beyond computation. The obligations under which he has placed mankind, are sacred and commanding. The responsibility he has left for the American people to preserve and perfect what he accomplished is exacting and solemn. Let us rejoice in every new evidence that the people realize what they enjoy and cherish with affection the illustrious heroes of revolutionary story whose valor and sacrifices made a nation. They live in us, and their memory will help us keep the covenant entered into for the maintenance of the freest government of earth.

"The nation and the name of Washington are inseparable. One is linked indissolubly with the other. Both are glorious, both live, because what he did was for the exaltation of man, the enthronement of conscience, and the establishment of a government which recognizes all the governed. And, so, too, will the nation live victorious over all obstacles, adhering to the immortal principles which Washington taught and Lincoln sustained."

THE COMMENCEMENT SEASON

OPENS WITH RECEPTION AT NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE.

Complimentary to Alumnae and Seniors—Food for the Mind and Body—Outline of Commencement Program.

Special to The Tribune.

Greensboro, N. C., May 15.—Tonight at the State Normal and Industrial College, a reception was given to the Alumni and Senior classes by the faculty, assisted by the Junior class. This was the opening act, so to speak, of the commencement drama, and it was a charming success.

By way of putting the company in good, humor for subsequent events a beautiful lunch was served, the menu being as follows: Sandwiches, olives, pickles, chicken salad, crackers, strawberry cream, vanilla cream, cake, coffee. This was the first part of the program, and although it was not the best, because the best is always reserved for the last, it was just as good as the inner man could wish. But the gratification of the appetite for material things was not first in importance, although first in order. The feast of eloquence was the thing, and it was fully up to the standard.

Miss Bertha M. Lee, of the class of '93, presided as toastmaster, and right gracefully did she perform the functions of her office.

The toasts and speakers were as follows: Alumnae—President Charles D. McIver; Our Alma Mater, Miss Mary J. Arrington, '95; Class of '97, Miss Stella Middleton, '96. Reply, Miss Bertha M. Donnelly; The Public Schools and the State Normal and Industrial College, Miss Nettie Marion Allen, '9; Our Sister Colleges, Miss Annie Page, '93; Class of '98, Miss Mary Best Jones, '97. Reply, Miss Susie Pearsley; The School Ma'am, Miss Ethel M. Parmele, '95.

Tomorrow Rev. Charles L. Hoffman will preach the annual sermon before the graduating class. The exercises of commencement week will open Monday night with an address by Hon. J. L. M. Curry, general agent of the Peabody Fund. An interesting program has been arranged for Monday, morning and evening. The annual address will be delivered Wednesday morning by Mr. Walter H. Page, of the Atlantic Monthly. The series of exercises will close Wednesday night with an entertainment by the Adelphian and Cornelian literary societies.

Ambassador Bayard Returns.

New York, May 15.—Thomas F. Bayard, ex-ambassador of the United States to Great Britain, arrived today on board the steamship St. Paul, from Southampton. He has with him the document known as the log of the Mayflower, which was recently entrusted to his keeping by th Archbishop of Canterbury for transmission to the Governor of Massachusetts. Larz Anderson, of Ohio, recently secretary of the legation, at Rome, was also a passenger on board the St. Paul.

POWERS ARE WAITING

The Sultan Refuses to Say What He is Going to Do.

SITUATION FAR FROM SATISFACTORY

ENGLAND'S PROTESTS FAIL TO COMMAND RESPECT.

Russia Will Play the Friend to Greece When King George is Ready to Pay the Price—Estimate of Death Losses During the War.

(Special Copyright Cable.)

London, May 15.—The powers are waiting with what patience they may until it shall please the Sultan to say what he is going to do about the overtures for peace on behalf of Greece. In the meantime the latter has established a fresh foothold in Epirus, which will enable her to say that the Greek troops are occupying Turkish territory even if all Thessaly is given over to the invaders.

The situation is, however, far from satisfactory to the powers, least of all England, who has been discomfited in every turn of the great game of diplomacy in which the war has been only one of the moves. It is known that Lord Salisbury is anxious for peace at the earliest possible moment, and in favor of a vigorous control of the Sultan. In this and all other matters it is quite safe to say the British premier will be in no great hurry, and it is certain that the Sultan can snap his fingers at any other attempt to interfere with him. It is quite probable that the Czar, and perhaps the Kaiser also would prefer that Greece be reduced to a much humbler attitude than she now occupies. Athens threatened and at the mercy of the Turks would enable Russia to play the same role as she did for China at the close of the Japanese war and at the same price. It would even be possible in fact, if not in name, that Russia would gain the same ascendency in Greek affairs as England possesses in Egypt. The only power which would seriously resent this would be Great Britain, and her cowardice is now universally recognized as one of the permanent factors in the European situation. Her protests might be noisy, but there would be no guns behind them. Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour are fond of declaring themselves the real friends of Greece. It is perfectly evident today that this friendship is of no more value to Greece than that of Lord Salisbury's favorite setter. England might well be without a voice in dealing with Turkey at the present moment, so impotent is she in the pending negotiations. She has been outwitted at every point.

King George's real help must come from St. Petersburg, and it will come as soon as he is ready to pay the price. This price will include Russian control of the Greek finances in some form, and through this a dominant Russian influence over the Greek Government. If England does not like it she can protest. Nobody is afraid she will do anything more.

An examination of the great mass of material by mail and telegraph which comes to London from all sources enables me to make a rough estimate for which there can be no pretentions to accuracy. The total Greek losses were probably between 2,500 and 3,000. There are almost no figures on the Turkish side. As a matter of fact, the Turks, themselves, do not know their own losses. They are proverbially indifferent to such statistics. Taking all available evidence, I am inclined to believe that the total actually killed in battle on both sides was less, rather than more than 5,000.

VALUELESS PATENTS.

Many do Not Cover Enough to be Worth Anything.

Washington, May 15.—The Commissioner of Patents has received a large number of letters since taking charge of his new office in regard to the value of patents that have been issued. Many people have secured patents on their inventions, and finding them commercially worthless have become indignant that they should have spent their money and be unable to receive anything in return for it. Commissioner Butterworth said today:

"The patent office issues many patents that are known as marginal patents. They cover an idea that is slightly in advance of anything that has been patented before, yet in themselves have little or no value. Patent attorneys may advise their clients that their applications do not cover enough to have any commercial value, and then allow the claimant to go ahead or not, as he sees fit. But that is a matter that this office has nothing to do with, and in no case does it give any opinion regarding the value of the patents it issues.

MORE NEWS FROM CUBA.

State Department Advised of Destitution and Suffering.

Philadelphia, May 15.—The President received from Secretary of State Sherman, at Washington, this morning, abstracts of telegrams and letters that have come to the latter from Cuba. These are said to relate largely to the subject of the distress and destitution now existing on theisland. It is further stated that they confirm in great measures the information hitherto received by the President on this subject. It is believed that a message giving the views of the President on the situation in Cuba will be sent to Congress early next week. It is stated positively, however, by those in position to know, that such a message has not yet been prepared.

FOUND DEAD IN BED.

An Overdose of Morphine Probably Killed Dr. J. M. Hayes.

Special to The Tribune.

Greensboro, N. C., May 15.—Dr. J. M. Hayes, one of the most prominent physicians in the State, was found dead in his bed at his residence in this city early this morning. He has been in very bad health for some time, and as he has been using morphine, the coroner decided that an inquest was unnecessary, as it is supposed he accidentally took an overdose. The deceased came to this city several years ago and had built up a large practice. The funeral will take place tomorrow evening. WM. G. C.

CAMPBELL CASE FAR REACHING.

May Touch New York for Twenty Millions.

New York, May 15.—The Campbell case against the city, in which Judge Wheeler of the United States court yesterday gave judgment for the plaintiff for $818,000 for infringement of a patent relief valve for steam fire engines, involved a demand against the city for $11,000,000. Judgment was given only for the infringement, but it was the dictum of the court that the city is liable also for the amount of money it has saved through using the device. Should this dictum be sustained in actions against the city for the use of patented articles in all cases, either pending or threatened, it was said in the finance department today that the city would be mulcted to the amount of fully $20,000,000.

The Campbell case has been in the courts nearly thirty years, and will now be appealed by the city to the United States Supreme Court.

THEOSOPHY NOT A RELIGION

SO DECIDED BY A MASSACHUSETTS SUPERIOR COURT JUDGE.

Decision Greeted by a Wave of Indignant Protest—Case May be Carried up to the Highest Court.

Boston, May 15.—By the decision of Judge Sheldon, in the equity session of the Superior Court Thursday, the Theosophists of this city, and, indeed, of Massachusetts, are debarred from the privileges of other religious denominations in regard to the exemption of the real estate belonging to them from taxation. Indeed, the decision of the court practically states that Theosophy is not a religion, and that, therefore, its adherents have no rights in common with other denominations. This ruling has been greeted with a wave of indignant protests from the disciples of Blavatsky and Judge Tingly. J. D. Ayers, in behalf of the society, has filed a bill of exceptions, to be argued later before the full bench of the Supreme Court. It is also possible that in case the decision of the lower court is sustained, the whole matter may be brought before the Supreme Court of the United States, and for the first time in the history of the United States its highest court will be asked to define just what constitutes a religious denomination.

Robert Crosbie, treasurer of the corporation, says:

"Granting even for one momemt—which we are not disposed to do—that we did not come under the head of a religious institution, we certainly lay claim to be an institution for literary and scientific purposes, and under that head we claim exemption from taxes.

"The truth of the matter is, we have been obliged to contend with narrow and sectarian influences ever since we established ourselves in Boston, but we never thought, even in our wildest flights of fancy that the home of our society would be ever termed a 'boarding house' in a Massachusetts court."

WANY POSTMASTERS APPOINTED

North Carolina Gets Nine in a List of One Hundred and Eleven.

Washington, May 15.—The Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General was in big shape today, and it was not a good day for appointments either. The total reached the 111 mark. North Carolina scored nine, as follows:

C. J. Farmer, Croft, Mecklenburg, vice J. C. Quickel removed.

C. M. Jones, Crouse, Lincoln, vice J. S. Spainhouer resigned.

Harden McGee, Culler, Stokes, vice S. F. Davis removed.

Mattie McNair, Germantown, Stokes, vice Jesse Hargrave resigned.

Ida Willis, Laurel Hill, Richmond, vice M. L. Wallis, dead.

W. H. Long, Pineville, Mecklenburg, vice J. A. Noell removed.

D. N. Trivett, Roxboro, Person, vice J. M. Brown resigned.

J. C. Smith, Sands, Watauga, vice J. M. Deaton removed.

J. L. Weirich, Troy, Montgomery, vice J. C. Winterringer removed.

A. P. Edgerton Dies.

Fort Wayne, Ind., May 15.—A. P. Edgerton, civil service commissioner under President Cleveland during his first term, died last night at his country residence at Hicksville, Ohio, where he has resided for the last several years, at the advanced age of 84 years.

CIVIL SERVICE FRAUD

Investigation Resumed by a Committee of the Senate.

PUBLIC PRINTER PALMER'S VIEWS

REGULATIONS AN OBSTRUCTION TO EFFICIENCY AND ECONOMY.

Some of the Best Workmen he Ever Knew Could not Pass a Theoretical Examination—Former System the Best.

Washington, May 15.—The civil service fraud investigation was resumed today. Senators Pritchard, Lodge, Harris, Elkins and Chilton were present. The investigation today had reference especially to the Government printing office, Public Printer Palmer being the chief witness. He submitted the following statement:

"As applied to this office, which is simply a great manufacturing ring plant, involving varied branches of skilled labor of high grade, the civil service rules are, in my judgment, an obstruction rather than an aid to efficiency and economy. In my opinion the civil service rules as promulgated for enforcement here should be modified radically, suspended or repealed."

"What would you substitute for the civil service rules?" asked Senator Lodge.

"I would substitute the system which was in vogue before we had civil service rules," he said.

Mr. Palmer said the present force is a fairly good one. The employes who were appointed by him during his former term, were good workers, or they would have all been weeded out long ago."

"Why is it the civil service gives you inefficient employees?" asked Senator Lodge.

"Because the rules are cumbrous and unsatisfactory as applied to a great manufacturing establishment."

He said the probationary period is unsatisfactory, because under it the employees are allowed to stay six months. In commercial establishments if the employee were found inefficient, he would be removed before six months. Mr. Palmer contended that he was better qualified to select his employees than a board which has no responsibility.

Mr. Palmer said that when he took hold recently, he would have liked to appoint some of the old men whom he knew in his previous term of office. Some of these were the most efficient workers in the trade. They had been removed by Mr. Benedict for some reasons unknown to him. While those men were practical and highly efficient, they might not be able to pass a theoretical civil service examination, and he is debarred from re-appointing them.

Senator Lodge put him through an examination to try to learn why these men were turned out, but Mr. Palmer did not know the cause for their removal. Senator Lodge drew the inference that they were discharged for political reasons, and then said that the system under which they were removed was the one Mr. Palmer desired to restore.

In answer to a question, Mr. Palmer said it would be practically impossible to run a great Government office without politics entering into the matter.

"On the whole, do you get better men through politicians or through civil service rules?" asked Senator Lodge. Mr. Palmer replied that under the old system he had a wider range to select from and more latitude in his choice of men."

An important factor was brought out at this stage by President Proctor stating that the public printer has the right to appoint men, without certification, under an emergency, for thirty days' employment. He said also that the rule about filling State quotas does not apply to the public printing office.

"Do you think it is impossible to get good men through civil service rules?" asked Senator Lodge.

Mr. Palmer said the rules limited his powers. For instance, there were certain localities where there are better book binders than in the average of States. He would like to have the right to choose from these localities.

Mr. Palmer added that men might be skilled mechanics of the highest grade and yet not be able to pass the educational examination. He said some of the finest pressmen he ever saw were dismissed by Mr. Benedict, and he does not possess the discretion to reappoint them.

At this point President Proctor explained, in answer to a question, that the examinations for the public printing office are prepared by a board of public printing office employees. These men are supposed to stand high in their trades, and to be able to prepare practical questions. This board can establish any kind of examination it deems necessary to bring out the qualifications of the applicant.

In response to a request, President Proctor detailed the cause of bringing about civil service in the Government printing office. He said the Columbia Typographical Union had really brought about the change. He said there was nothing to prevent the public printer and the civil service commission from establishing a system of examinations which would give him the most practical men. He understood that the trades unions throughout the country favored civil service in the Government printing office.

Mr. Palmer said the civil service commission had refused to give him authority to select his own cashier. He wanted a man put there in whom he could have absolute trust. He himself is under practically $200,000 bond, but the cashier does not give bond to the Government. The cashier handles between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000 a year. Mr. Palmer said if he could have the selection of his examiners it would go a great way toward correcting the present condition of affairs.

In the course of the examination it was shown that the clerical force of the office work six and one-half hours a day and the mechanical force work eight hours a day. Senator Elkins wanted to know if this was a just system, especially in view of the fact that the clerical force were paid more. Mr. Palmer said these clerks followed the general rule applying in the departments. He had not changed the system as he did not think himself wiser than all of his predecessors and heads of departments.

Senator Elkins remarked that no head of a corporation or commercial establishment would work part of his force of employees less time than another part. He would not deprive himself of that much labor.

President Proctor read the law requiring clerks in the departments to work seven hours a day. Senator Elkins said the clerks only work six and a half hours, and the Government is losing something like 45,000 hours a day clerical labor. This means a loss of over $12,000 a day in salaries.

Mr. Palmer said he was willing to give civil service a thorough trial, but with some modifications of the rules that he has suggested. He would omit from civil service rules the folllowing classes of employees: Assistant doorkeepers, boxers, helpers, captain of the watch, chief charwomen, messengers, assistant messengers, stablemen, wagon maters, yard masters and watchmen.

Senator Elkins said it was evident from the law that the public printer can say what shall constitute unskilled laborers.

Senator Lodge said he was in favor of keeping the Government printing office under the civil service rules, but he thought it was absurd to call a stableman, a charwoman, a boy who carries forms, a watchman, a skilled laborer. Senator Elkins concurred with Senator Lodge. Senator Lodge said it was absurd to raise the salaries of those helpers 8 cents a day, as had been done, in order to put them in the classified service as skilled laborers.

Senator Chilton and President Proctor cited the law and contended that Mr. Benedict had not put those people in the classified service by raising their wages 8 cents a day.

In answer to a question by Senator Pritchard, Mr. Palmer said he could designate a board of examiners that would prepare a system of examination which would be satisfactory to those skilled mechanics who were dismissed by the last administration and who are not willing to take the civil service examinations.

The investigation will be resumed next Saturday if nothing happens in the interimt o prevent.

VOICE OF THE SPANISH PRESS.

Universal Opinion Will be on the Side of Spain.

Madrid, May 15.—The Heraldo, referring to the possible action of the United States for the relief of Americans in Cuba, says:

"The Spanish Government will have universal opinion on its side if it acts with energy in repelling American interference in our affairs, but this opinion will be hostile unless the Goverpment ceases making concessions. These displays of weakness, if they do not increase the difficulty of solving the question, certainly do not improve the situation in Cuba."

The Correspondencia announces that the reported increase in the strenght of the Spanish navy was decided upon in view of the possibility of international conflicts.

ORIGIN OF A GREAT FIRE.

Vapor of Ether Ignited by Careless Striking of a Match.

Paris, May 15.—The origin of the fire of May 4th at the Charity bazaar, on the Rue Jean Goujon, seems to have been established. A man named Bellac, an employee of the Cinematographe booth of the fair, confessed yesterday evening to having accidently caused the conflagration. Bellac explained that, finding the Cinematographe lamp burning badly, he tried to fill it with ether. In order to be able to see the better, he struck a match, when the vapors ignited and instantly spread to the hangings around the apparatus.

Bellac and his assistant have been allowed their liberty provisionally. The inquiry into the cause of the disaster is now closed.

GRAND ARMY SENSATION.

Court Martial to Try Charges Against a General.

Rochester, N. Y., May 15.—Excitement in Grand Army circles in this city reached its climax to-day, when a court-martial convened to investigate the charges preferred against General John A. Reynolds by General James R. Chamberlin.

The Chamberlin-Reynolds scandal has caused a breach among the Grand Army men here, which may never be healed. General Chamberlin claims that his brother officer circulated a story to the effect that at the battle of Trent Road, he shot a wounded rebel, who was lying on the ground, pleading for mercy. It is the truth or falsity of this assertion that the court-martial must pass upon.

Base Ball.

		R	H	E
Princeton	10014000	—6	6	4
Harvard	00000003	—3	4	3
Pittsburg	02000000	*—2	6	0
Washington	00000000	—0	5	5
St. Louis	00101000	1—3	6	5
Baltimore	03254123	*-20	22	3
Chicago	00001401	*—6	11	5
Brooklyn	01012000	—4	6	5
Cincinnati	31020000	—9	10	2
New York	11203000	—7	13	3
Georgetown	31202210	*-12		
Virginia	00100210	2—6		
Cleveland	14000000	*—5	6	0
Boston	10000000	—1	4	1
Second game:				
Cleveland	30100002	0—6	11	1
Boston	20010000	4—7	12	3

OUR COLONEL IN WILMINGTON

STRIKING RESEMBLANCE TO THE PRESIDENT A SUBJECT OF COMMENT.

Postal Clerk Moore Goes Free—Visiting Masons—Firemen and Insurance Agents Protest Against Reduced Appropriation.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

Wilmington, N. C., May 15.—Colonel W. W. Hayward, the editor of The Tribune, is a visitor in the city. Col. Hayward's resemblance to President McKinley is the subject of much comment. He has been much admired here. Col. Hayward will leave at 3:26 p. m. for Raleigh.

The case against John Moore, colored, for embezzling money from the mails has been nol prossed, the missing letter having turned up in Marion, C. S., nine days after having been mailed in this city. The reappearance of this letter, which was used as a decoy, is surrounded with much mystery, and the postoffice authorities feel certain that it was illugally taken from the mails and remailed. Moore has lost his position through the matter. The turning up of the letter has saved Moore from a sojourn in Albany.

Miss Callie Reid French died here Thursday and was interred in Oakdale yesterday.

The North Carolina Grand Commandery, Knights Templar, finished its sessions Thursday night and adjourned sine die.

The Commandery will meet the third week in May, '98, in Raleigh. The following officers were elected and installed, Past Grand Commander Withers, of Raleigh, officiating at the installation:

Right Eminent Grand Commander—J. H. Hackburn, of New Bern.

Very Eminent Deputy Grand Commander—M. D. Bailey, of Winston.

Grand Generalismo—Dr. W. E. Storm, of Wilmington.

Grand Captain General—W. F. Randolph, of Asheville.

Grand Prelate—Rev. C. L. Hoffman, of Charlotte.

Grand Senior Warden—G. D. Bullock, of Wilson.

Grand Junior Warden—D. E. Allen, of Chrlotte.

Grand Treasurer—Wm. Simpson, of Raleigh.

Grand Secretary—Horace H. Munson, of Wilmington.

Graad Standard Bearer—John C. Drewry, of Raleigh.

Grand Sword Bearer—E. P. Bailey, of Wilmington.

Grand Warden—J. B. Clark, of New Bern.

Grand Sentinel—R. H. Bradley, of Raleigh.

The board of aldermen met last night in special session. But little business of importance came up for consideration. Representatives from all of the fire companies, excepting Phoenix Hose, colored, and the Howard Relief, presented a joint petition calling attention to the reduced appropriation. A communication from the local board of underwriters was also read. It says if the department and the fire alarm system are not kept up to their present state of efficiency the insurance companies doing business here will be forced to rate Wilmington as a fourth-class city and raise the rate accordingly. The petition and the communication were referred to a special committee who will report before the 18th inst.

The different Masonic bodies now in attendance here at the different conventions of that organization give the city a gala appearance. The Nobles of the Mystic Shrine paraded yesterday, and the Knights Templar the day before. The Nobles explained the mysteries of the order to sixteen initiates last night. The ceremonies were followed by a banquet. Several Raliegh Masons are in the city taking part in the various rites of the order.

Politics remains in statuo quo. The slumbering volcano may wake before long. The Wright board is having a hard row to hoe, but is still hoeing it.

H. W. P.

UNIVERSITY NOTES.

Outline of Class Day and Commencement Day Exercises.

Special to The Tribune.

Chapel Hill, N. C., May 15.—A portrait of Fab Haywood, Jr., in the suit in which he made the "record breaking" dash of 100 yards, together with an account of this run, will appear in to-morrow's issue (the Sunday edition) of the New York Journal.

The front page of the recent number of the Historical Publication of the North Carolina Baptists has on it the portrait of Dr. Hume. The publication also contains an excellent article on John Milton and the Baptiste by Dr. Hume.

Mr. C. T. Studd, B. A., of Cambridge University (England), delivered two very interesting lectures before the University Young Mens' Christian Association. Mr. Studd has done missionary work in China and other foreign fields, and is thoroughly conversant with the inhabitants, their customs and religion, which were the subjects of his lectures. Mr. Studd was at one time one of the most famous cricket players in England, and has also been a millionaire. He is making a tour of the Southern colleges for the purpose of giving them some insight into the missionary work of China and to awaken an interest in the work.

Miss Dora Duty Jones, of Washington, delivered her lecture, "The Madonna in Art," in Gerard Hall yesterday evening to a large and appreciative audience. The lecture was illustrated by stereoptican views of many masterpieces of ancient and modern art.

All the students are as busy as they can possibly be, studying for final examinations which will occupy the time for the next two weeks.

The Class Day and Commencement exercises this year promise to be of unusual interest.

The exercises of the commencement season will begin on the morning of Tuesday, June 1. This year an effort has been made not only to make Class Day distinctly Seniors' day, but to make the exercises throughout more interesting, more appropriate and more dignified than they have been heretofore.

The wearing of the cap and gown will, first of all, lend dignity and class unity to the occasion, and the plans, which have been made for keeping the Seniors together on this day, will, it is hoped, prove possible and desirable.

At nine o'clock in the morning the Senior class will form by twos in front of Memorial Hall, and headed by the band will march to the chapel for a fifteen minutes' service of prayer. At a quarter after eleven they will again form and march to the chapel for the usual class day exercises, which have been shortened and made more concise than those of previous years. At half-past five in the afternoon, the Seniors will form for the last time ,marching first to the library for the presentation of the bust of Gen. Robert E. Lee, then to the "Davie poplar," around which they will, in turn, smoke the pipe of prep.mad,' theha, ornc- scmf cmfme peace, and finally to all the buildings on the campus, before every one of which they will give the college cheer. At 8 o'clock the representatives from the Dialectic and Philanthropic Societies will deliver their orations in the chapel, and following that the president and faculty will receive the students and their friends in Commons Hall from 10 to 12.

As Class Day is for the Seniors, so is Commencement Day for the alumni Wednesday morning at 10.30 in Memorial Hall, the commencement exercises will be held, at which time ex-Post-Master General William L. Wilson, now president of Washington and Lee University will deliver the oration; at half-past two in the afternoon, the banquet for the alumni of the University will be given in Commons Hall; at 8 o'clock, the Glee Club will give the anuual concert in the chapel and from 10 to 1 the Senior ball will be held in Commons Hall.

Facts About Sanford.

Speeal to The Tribune.

Sanford, May 15.—Sanford, N. C., is situated forty-two miles south of Raleigh, the capital of the State; has a population of 1,200, and is located at the junction of the Seaboard Air Line, and the F. and Y. V. railroads, thereby affording excellent competitive railroad facilities to the North, South, East and West. It is the center of the extensive Brown Stone and Bituminous, coal dêposits of the State, the latter being the only known and operated coal mines in the State, and the Brown Stone, of the most superior quality, is being extensively quarried; the Aldrich Stone Co. having an extensive and improved plant.

Sanford offers the greatest advantages for locations of cotton and other manufacturing plants. The most superior cotton staple grown in the South is to be found here in abundance; and, on account of cheap and abundant labor, the location here of a large sash, blind and door factory, stone and brick manufactories, and a number of long-leaf pine manufacturing plants, renders this a cheap point for erecting buildings of all kinds.

Sanford is centrally located between the eastern and western sections of North Carolina, in the heart of the long leaf pine belt; hence is very healthful, having good water, and soil adapted to all crops grown in the South.

The town has eighteen general stores, good hotels and livery stables, an excellent printing and binding establishment, good banking facilities, good machinery and foundry plant, churches and public schools for both races, an excellent high school, a newspaper. A water works company is proposed, and will be completed in the near feature.

The citizens of Sanford are genial, hospitable, enterprising and earnestly solicits co-operation of all wishing new homes and locations for various business enterprises.

The Aldrich Stone Company, of Sanford, are at present furnishing brown stone for the Union Theological Seminary, of Richmond, Va., for their fifteen buildings.

Dr. J. H. Lutterlah is an applicant for the postoffice here. He is a popular young gentleman, and a true blue Republican. If appointed he will fill the position to the satisfaction of all concerned. His chances are very good.

A stock company is being organized among our business men for the purpose of building a large new hotel, with all modern improvements. So far about $2,000 has been subscribed. They are enterprising people here.

BOOM.

STIRRED BY AN EARTHQUAKE.

A Tidal Wave of Religion Follows the Shocks on Montserrat.

New York May 13.—Some particulars of the earthquake that stirred the Leeward Islands almost at horly intervals during the week ending April 23 were brought here yesterdaw by the steamship Madiana of the Quebec Steamship company's fleet. One of the islands that was affected by the seismic wave was Montserrat, which is inhabited chiefly by negroes.

The Madiana dropped anchor off the chief town of the island, which is made up of less than 200 houses, on April 25. All hands went ashore expecting to have a merry time. They were surprised at the funereal aspect of the place. Everybody was at church, or attending one of the numerous revivals that had been going on since the first earthquake shock split the walls of all the two-story brick buildings on the sugar plantations of the island, and threw down a dozen or more of the flimsily constructed frame dwellings. Nobody was killed at Montserrat, but about sixty persons lost their lives at Guadeloupe, so the men of the Madison learned at the island of Antigua.

Third Mate Duffy of the Madiana said that during the two days that the ship was at Montserrat revival and prayer meetings were held every hour. The shocks had ceased then, but the whole population was tremulous with fear, and the priests and Protestant ministers had more work than they could attend to. Everybody was so pious that the officers and crew of the Madiana felt as if they had been visiting a cemetery. All the brick houses were deserted, and only the substantial frame structures, built on piles, were used to sleep in.

Many spent day and night in the open air. A resident stevedore told the men on the Madiana that the shocks had been most frequent on April 23, when the walls of the brick dwellings cracked, and that some of the wooden ones were demolished. The natives had gone into the streets and fields. Some were injured, but none was killed. The churches, which are substantially built, withstood the earth tremors and were thereafter thronged day and night by folks who had been converted by seismic eloquence. St. Kitts and Antigua were also affected by the earthquake, but, so far as the officers of the Madiana learned, there had been no loss of life except on Guadeloupe.

Three Aeronauts Lost.

New York, May 14.—The balloon which Pilot William Flurrie saw sink in the sea, off Sandy Hook, is now believed to be the one in which Leo. Stevens, known as an aeronaut, under the name of Don Carlos, and two others, made an ascension from Jersey City last Tuesday. Leo. Stevens, Frank, his brother, and Charles Lestrange went up in a balloon from a vacant lot in Pavonia avenue, Jersey City, and have not been seen since by any of their friends. The Stevens boys are well known aeronauts.

Enormous Tumor Removed.

Louisville, Ky., May 14.—Dr. M. Carledge, of this city, yesterday removed an ovarian tumor weighing 258 pounds from Mrs. Weeks, wife of a farmer living near Shelbyville, Ky. It has been growing for four years. In health, Mrs. Weeks weighs about 130 pounds. Before the operation she weighed 275 pounds and her waist measured six feet seven inches. The chances for her recovery are about even.

MORMON TROUBLE ENDED.

Elders Pull Up Stakes and Move Out of Elk Park.

Special Cor. of The Tribune.

Elk Park, N. C., May 15.—At the municipal election held on the first Tuesday in May, the following were elected: Mayor, C. E. Headen; Aldermen, H. R. Jones, A. C. Pritchard, W. M. Chambers, Solomon Younce, Plato Brinkley.

Our County Superior Court has been in session at Bakersville the last two weeks, with Judge Spencer Adams on the bench. Several Blind Tiger men were sent to the chain-gang in Iredell county for eighteen and twenty-four months respectively. There were also two murder cases, Mitchell Bird and Melt Daniels, both of whom were sent to the penitentiary for twelve and ten years respectively.

Several weeks ago the Mormon Elders were treated to a dose of eggs, a gentle hint that they were not wanted in our town, and it would seem that a word to the wise would be sufficient; but it did not work in this case, and the Mormons pasted up notices that they would preach in the same building that they occupied some weeks ago. The followers of the Latter-Day Saints had made their boasts that the Elders should preach if they had to bring their guns along with them and protect them. Matters began to look rather serious, and a mass-meeting was called at the depot, which was attended by the best and most influential men of the town. It was decided to appoint a committee of three to wait on the Mormon Elders and tell them in words that were plain enough to be understood that the people did not want them preaching their doctrines in our town, and request them to leave their notices down. The Elders acted very gentlemanly in the matter, and said that if it was the desire of the people in town that they should not hold services they would not do so, and consequently they took their notices down. I trust that this will put an end to the Mormon disturbances.

Large quantities of lumber have been shipped from here the past week.

Our town has been full of drummers the past week, all of whom say that they are having a good trade. Surely times must be getting better when you see so many of them around.

A very interesting protracted meeting is being held at the M. E. church South. The church is filled at every service, and this early there is already being a good deal of interest shown. The pastor is being ably assisted by Rev. Cherry McLaurin and Rev. Thompson, of Elizabethtown, Tenn., a noted evangelist.

J. W. Morrison, representing the J. M. Buch Lumber Co., of Johnson City, Tenn., has been in town the past week.

Quite a number of our town people attended Bakersville Court. C. C. Currier, J. R. Pritchard, L. D. Ellis, E. P. Tatum and Harrison Baird, attorneys.

We learn that our people anjymy,hpv

We learn that over four hundred hands are now employed on the Linville River Lumber Co.'s railroad, and the work is rapidly nearing completion.

'Esq. Martin Gump and Bill Hunter, of Johnson City, were in our town the past week.

Mrs. Powers, of Bristol, Tenn., who purchased the hotel of Dr. Lane a few weeks ago, is having it entirely furnished.

Dr. Harrell and family, of Johnson City, Tenn., has moved to our town.

J. P. Taylor and family have moved to Blowing Rock for the summer. Mr. Taylor goes there to take charge of the Blowing Rock Hotel, of which he is the proprietor.

It is with much sorrow that we learn of the death of Mrs. Sudie, wife of Luther Banner, of Montezuma, last Friday. The burial took place Sunday, in the presence of a large concourse of sorrowing friends.

Dr. J. L. Wilbor, of Ashe county, has rented the Bowers Hotel, and will refurnish it. We welcome him and his family to our town.

Mrs. W. M. Crowder and daughter, Miss Molly, have again moved back to our town, and for the present they will stop at Dr. Wilber's.

Not a case of sickness in town. This speaks well for the healthy location of our little town.

The past week has been a good time for fishing, and several good strings of speckled beauties have been brought in.

C. C. C.

From Siler City.

Special to The Tribune.

Siler City, May 15.—A Tribune representative visited Siler City to-day, and finds it growing very fast. It has reached the point where it can support a weekly paper, with about 800 subscribers.

Hon. L. L. Wrenn, the popular young representative from this county, entertained the Tribune man to-day.

Prof. N. E. Cox is making a strong fight for the postoffice, and if elected he will make an efficient and competent official. His chances for the appointment are excellent.

Mr. Johnson, the genial proprietor of the Johnson House, is preparing to build a handsome new hotel. It will be located near the postoffice opposite the depot. Mr. Johnson is popular among the commercial men.

There is quite a competition between the merchants of Liberty for the postoffice. Several of them want to be postmaster. Among the leading candidates are W. F. Bowman and J. F. Pickett, both of whom are prominent Republicans, and it is hard to tell who has the advantage.

BOOM.

HOW TO FIND OUT.

Fill a bottle or common glass with urine and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates an unhealthy condition of the kidneys. When urine stains linen it is positive evidence of kidney trouble. Too frequent desire to urinate or pain in the back, is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

WHAT TO DO.

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy fulfills every wish in relieving pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passages. It corrects inability to hold urine and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to get up many times during the night to urinate. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists price fifty cents and one dollar. You may have a sample bottle and pamphlet both sent free by mail. Mention The Daily Tribune, and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The proprietors of this paper guarantee the genuineness of this offer.

THE LAST TWO

'96 Men's "Crawford" Bicycles which we will be able to get are now in our store. We offer them at Forty Dollars. This is the greatest bargain ever offered in this market. We hope to have a few more '96 Ladies' Crawfords on Monday. This, however, will be the last shipment we can get. Be sure to buy the light running Crawford, they are guaranteed to give satisfaction.

GARLAND STOVES AND RANGES The World's Best

Julius Lewis Hardware Co.,

RALEIGH, N. C.

WHY BUY

Second hand Bicycles when you can buy a nice, clean, fresh, fully guaranteed

Crescent or Rambler?

We have a Special Bargain for some one.

Ladies' 1896 New RAMBLER SOLD AT $100.00

Our Price $60.00. We have only 4 of these Bicycles; cannot get any more You have an opportunity to get $100.00 for $60.00. Will you buy one?

Thomas H. Briggs & Sons.
Raleigh, N. C.

THE American Bonding and Trust Co

OF BALTIMORE CITY, BALTIMORE, MD.

WILL GO ON BONDS

OF SECOND AND THIRD CLASS

POSTMASTERS.

Will also give indemnity bonds to INDIVIDUAL BONDSMEN who are required by the government to go on the bonds of FOURTH-CLASS POSTMASTERS.

Bonds of bank officers, clerks, county and city officers, distillers, storekeepers and gaugers, contractors, administrators, gaurdians, etc., furnished at reasonable rates.

For full information write to R. B. RANEY,
General Agent for North Carolina, Raleigh, N. C.
Or apply to local agents.

Spring Millinery.

A beautiful line of millinery just received at The Lyon Racket, and the ladies are invited to come in and look; if they look we feel sure they will buy. We are going to give bigger bargains in Millinery this season than ever before.

Lyon Racket Store,
16 E. Martin Street.

CHAS. F. BULLOCK,

Artistic Sign Writer

Signs for Professional Men a Specialty.

"All Down But One"

BLACKWELL'S DURHAM

Stands the Test
Because it is the BEST

BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO CO.,
DURHAM, N. C.

To Any Non-Catholic in North Carolina:

Truth, only ten cents per annum. We will send to any non-Catholic in North Carolina at the rate of only ten cents per annum, Truth, a Catholic Magazine—Monthly—devoted to giving True explanations of the Catholic Church, that is, the Catholic Church as it is, not as misrepresented and caricatured.

Address, Rev. Thos. F. Price, Manager Truth, Raleigh, N. C.

Truth can be found at the Book Store of Williams & Co., Fayetteville St., Raleigh. Williams & Co. also take subscriptions.

REPUBLICANS OF THE SOUTH

should read the

New York Press,

both Daily and Sunday. Daily, One cent; Sunday, Five cents. Subscription rates as follows:

Daily, one year	$6.00
" six months	1.50
" three months	.75
" one month	.25
Daily and Sunday, one year	5.00
" " " six months	2.50
" " " three months	1.25
" " " one month	.45
Sunday, one year	2.50
" six months	1.50
" three months	.65
" one month	.20

It was the foremost champion of Republican principles during the recent election and will continue to be the leading paper of the whole Republican party.

Atlantic & N. C. Railroad.

Time Table No. 2,

To take effect Wednesday, November 27th.

1	3	STATIONS.	4	2
a. m.	p. m.		a. m.	p. m.
7:20	3:20	..Goldsboro	11.26	8:00
7:23	3:40	..Best's	11:03	7:20
8:16	3:49	..LaGrange	10:52	6:60
8:36	4:00	..Falling Creek	10:42	6:20
9:54	4:14	..Kinston	10:32	6:00
9:38	4:21	..Caswell	10:20	5:18
10:15	4:30	..Dover	10:12	5:00
10:40	4:42	..Core Creek	10:00	4:00
11:15	4:54	..Tuscarora	9:50	3:38
11:31	5:00	..Clark's	9:42	3:26
1:30	5:25	..Newbern	9:30	2:50
2:12	5:50	..Riverdale	8:53	10:10
2:20	5:28	..Croatan	8:49	10:00
2.43	6:05	..Havelock	8:40	9:40
3:12	6:18	..Newport	8:26	9:06
3:25	6:24	..Wildwood	8:19	8:47
3:31	6:29	..Atlantic	8:15	8:38
3:51	6:42	..Morehead City	8:07	8:20
		..Atlantic Hotel		
4:01	9:50	..M. City Depot	7:45	7:50
p. m.	p. m.		a. m.	a. m.

Nos. 3 and 4 Passenger—Daily except Sunday.

No. 1—Mixed Freight and Passenger—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

No. 2—Mixed Freight and Passenger—Monday, Wednasday and Friday.

S. L. DILL, Superintendent.

DRINK HEARTY

Any man who wants good liquors, Beers or Cigars can get them at any hour during business hours at

H. E. JOYNER'S,
114 East Martin St.
Quiet House and Polite Clerks.

Dr. E. E. Terry,

Veterinary Surgeon,

East Davie Street, between Wilmington and Blount.

Consultation free and charges moderate. Practical shoeing shop in connection.

Faulty gaits remedied and foot diseases treated, &c.

PHONE, 229.

A. G. BAUER.

Architect and Superintendent,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Architect of buildings of any description. Correspondence solicited

Norfolk & Carolina Railroad.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

Dated May 4th, 1897.

No. **103	No. *49	STATIONS	No. *48	No. **102
p. m.	a. m.		p. m.	a. m.
2 20	8 40	..Lv. Norfolk Ar..	6 05	10 50
2 40	9 00	...Pinners Point...	5 40	10 15
3 03	9 24	..... Drivers	5 15	9 44
3 21	9 45	..... Suffolk	5 02	9 25
4 05	10 17	..... Gates	4 33	8 44
4 28	10 25	..... Tunis	4 15	8 23
4 46	10 56	..... Ahoskey	3 58	8 04
5 00	11 13	..... Aulander	3 44	7 48
5 40	11 50	..... Hobgood	3 08	7 08
6 01	12 12	..Ar. Tarboro. Lv..	2 50	6 46
		Ar. Lv.		
6 35	12 42	...Rocky Mount...	1 25	6 15
p. m.	p. m.		p. m.	a. m.

*Daily. **Daily except Sunday.

Trains No. 49 and 48 solid trains between Pinner's Point and Wilmington. Train No. 49 connects at Rocky Mount with train 23 for al points south and No. 78 train for all points North.

G. M. SERPELL, General Manager. J. R. KENLY, Sup't. Trans.
T. M. EMERSON, General Passenger Agent.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R. and Branches. and Florence Railroad.

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED May 4, 1897.	No. 23 Daily.	No. 35 Daily.	No. 41. Daily.	No. 49. Daily.
	a. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.
Leave Weldon	11 50	9 43	.....	.....
Ar. Rocky Mt.	12 52	10 35	.....	.....
Leave Tarboro	12 12	.....	.....	.....
Lv. Rocky Mt.	12 52	10 35	5 45	12 45
Leave Wilson	2 05	11 16	6 20	2 12
Leave Selma	2 50	.....	.....	.....
Lv. Fayetteville.	4 15	1 10	.....	.....
Ar. Florence	6 55	3 15	.....	.....
	p. m.	a. m.		
Lv. Goldsboro	.....	.....	7 03	3 10
Lv. Magnolia	.....	.....	8 07	4 20
Ar. Wilmington	.....	.....	9 40	5 45
			a. m.	p. m.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 48. Daily.	No. 32 Daily.	No. 40. Daily.	No. 48. Daily.
	a. m.	p. m.		
Lv. Florence	8 45	8 15	.....	.....
Lv. Fayetteville.	11 20	10 20	.....	.....
Leave Selma	1 00	.....	.....	.....
Arrive Wilson	1 42	12 10	.....	.....
			p. m.	a. m.
Lv. Wilmington	.....	.....	7 15	3 00
Lv. Magnolia	.....	.....	8 55	10 40
Lv. Goldsboro	.....	.....	10 10	11 56
	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.
Leave Wilson	1 42	12 12	11 20	12 46
Ar. Rocky Mt.	2 33	12 58	11 57	1 20
Leave Tarboro	12 12	.....	.....	.....
Lv. Rocky Mt.	2 28	12 53	.....	.....
Ar. Weldon	3 39	1 44	.....	.....
	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.	

Daily except Monday. Daily except Sunday.

Train on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Weldon 4:10 p. m., Halifax 4:38 p. m., arrives Scotland Neck at 5:20 p. m., Greenville 6:37 p. m., Kinston 7:55 p. m. Returning leaves Kinston 7:50 a. m., Greenville 8:52 a. m., arriving Halifax at 11:18 a m., Weldon 11:33 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8:20 a. m. and 1:00 p. m., arrive Parmele 9:10 a. m., and 2:40 p. m., returning leave Parmele 9:35 a. m. and 6:30 p. m., arrive Washington 11:00 a. m. and 7:20 p. m., daily.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday 5:30 p.m., Sunday, 4:05 p. m., arrives Plymouth 7:40 p. m., 6:00 p. m. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 7:50 a. m., and Sunday 9:00 a. m., arrives Tarboro 10:05 a. m., 11:00 a. m.

Train on Midland, N. C., Branch leaves Goldsboro daily, except Sunday, 7:10 a. m., arriving Smithfield 8:30 a. m. Returning, leaves Smithfield 9:00 a. m., arrives at Goldsboro 10:25 a. m.

Trains on Nashville Branch leave Rocky Mount at 4:30 p. m., arrive Nashville 5:05 p. m., Spring Hope 5:30 p. m. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:00 a. m., Nashville 8:35 a. m., arrive at Rocky Mount 9:05 a. m., daily, except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton daily, except Sunday, 8:20 a. m. and 4:10 p. m. Returning, leaves Clinton at 7:00 a. m. and 9:50 a. m.

Train No. 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily, all rail via Richmond, also at Rocky Mount, with Norfolk and Carolina R. R. for Norfolk and all points North via Norfolk.

H. M. EMERSON, General Passenger Agent.

J. R. KENLY, General Manager.

T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager.

BLACKWELL'S BULL DURHAM

A Sketch of the Largest Smoking Tobacco Factory in the World.

THE PLANT COVERS AN AREA OF ABOUT THIRTEEN ACRES

Established in 1865—This Large Establishment Has Yearly Increased in Size and Capacity Until Today it Has No Superior.

In fact, in a small building, where now stands the immense tobacco factory of the Blackwell Durham Tobacco Company, there was manufactured in a small way the "Bull Durham Tobacco" which is today the most celebrated in the world. In 1870 Mr. J. S. Carr purchased from W. T. Blackwell and J. R. Day a partnership in this business.

From the very day of his entrance in to the firm, the foundation for what is now one of the largest smoking tobacco establishment in the world, completed being laid. Not with stone and mortar, for they stayed in their little wood factory several years longer, but in hard work and hand work. A policy was at once mapped out that needed only faithful, consistent execution to bring about the success that has finally been reached. Mr. Carr soon demonstrated his ability not only to design but to perform. His first and foremost principle in business was to give to the public a genuine article, one that would come to stay, and the second was to let the world kenw that the product of W. T. Blackwell & Co.'s factory was the purest that grew in the fields of the "Golden Belt."

From an insignificant factory in 1865, to the large and extensive business of 1897, much could be said which would require a good size volume to fill, suffice it to say that this great achievement in so short a time was principally due to the executive ability of Mr. J. S. Carr, who presided at the helm as financier during these years of growth and prosperity, and since then as president, continued to direct the affairs of this corporation to such an issue as to make it an institution of immense profit to the stockholders, as well as a pride to themselves and the whole State.

MR. JULIAN S. CARR.

This factory is located opposite the passenger depot of the Southern railway. Is a four story brick building with an eastern and western wing of same height, together with machine shop building and engine and boiler house. On the premises are large and conveniently arranged stable buildings, fire house, lumber and storage houses, besides eight immense buildings for the storage of leaf tobacco, one of which is five stories high with a storing capacity of 3,000,000 pounds. In addition to these, this company has in various sections of the town a number of other houses used for the same purpose, all of them being constantly filled with the natural leaf. In all, this company owns buildings with a capacty of 10,000,000 pounds outside of their manufacturing buildings, which enables them to carry a two years supply of the unmanufactured product.

The main factory building is well proportioned. Is substantial and attractive and contains twelve departments for various manufacturing purposes, each of which has a superintendent with a general superintendent in charge of the whole works. On the first floor are the granulating, shipping, bag manufacturing departments and business offices. On the second floor are the stamping, printing, paper-box making, storage and supply departments and storekeeper's quarters. On the third floor are the packing, wood printing, and wood box making departments, while on the fourth floor is the flavoring department.

The entire building is provided with fire escapes, is heated by steam, and lighted at night by thier own electric plant. Every department is well ventilated, and every convenience applied for the health and comfort of employees. The business offices, adjoining which the president has his private office, is large and well supplied with safes, vault and office furniture. From the president's office to every part of the building is arranged a system of electrical call-bells.

This company employs 500 hands; has a capital stock of $4,000,000 and a manufacturing capacity of eight million pounds of smoking tobacco per annum.

The Smoking tobacco manufactured and sold by this company is made principally from the famous Golden Belt tobacco, grown in North Carolina and Virginia. This tobacco is bought in the leaf from the loose markets, by an experienced corps of buyers. On arriving at the factory the tobacco is distributed in the various warehouses and carefully packed and sorted until ready for use. From here it is taken to the cutting room, where it is cut and granulated. It next passes to the

Mixing Department,

where layers of the granulated tobacco are dampened with a large hose and sprinkler by laborers. This is necessary for the tobacco in proper condition when packed. The tobacco while here is deliciously flavored in their various forms and varieties. From the mixing department it is taken to the

Packing Room,

where hundreds of negro girls and a few men pack the tobacco in bags and boxes of assorted sizes, ranging from 2 to 16 ounces These laborers are dexterous and quick at their work, and thousands of packages are fixed up in short order. From here it goes to the

Stamping Room,

which is 120x90 feet. H ere 125 about negro girls and boys are employed at large tables stamping and finishing, with marvelous celerity, the small packages as they are brought from the packing room. How expert some of them are may be imagined from the record of 16,000 labels, picked up, pasted and attached by one girl in one day. This is astonishing, as the manager of the department stated that he could not count more than 12,000 in the same period, without the labor of pasting and attaching. The amount paid to Uncle Sam's revenue for stamps by the firm exceeds half a million dollars yearly. The tobacco is next taken to

Shipping Room,

where it is put up in cases and made ready for shipment to all parts of the world. Many of these shipments find their way to Australia, Liverpool, Brazil, Turkey, etc.

"In shipping to San Fransisco and other distant destinations the tobacco is generally packed in strong paper boxes, stitched in light canvas—a great saving in freight being thus effected.

The Box Room,

With its large stock of Michigan pine wood cut in the necesary lengths for making the various sizes of packing cases as required, is an important department.

Here are boxing-making machines from which one man can turn out 1,400 a day, the nails being poured into a receptacle at the top of the machine, traveling down tubes graduated to the size of the box required, and driven in by machinery.

The Paper Box Room.

Here huge piles of cardboard are passed into marking and cutting machines, to be afterward bent by dexterous hands, glued and finished at the rate of 500 five-pound boxes per day per man. In this room white labor is employed. In each box a round hole is cut for ventilating purposes, and in this department, also, cigarette papers in little bundles are attached to some of the packages.

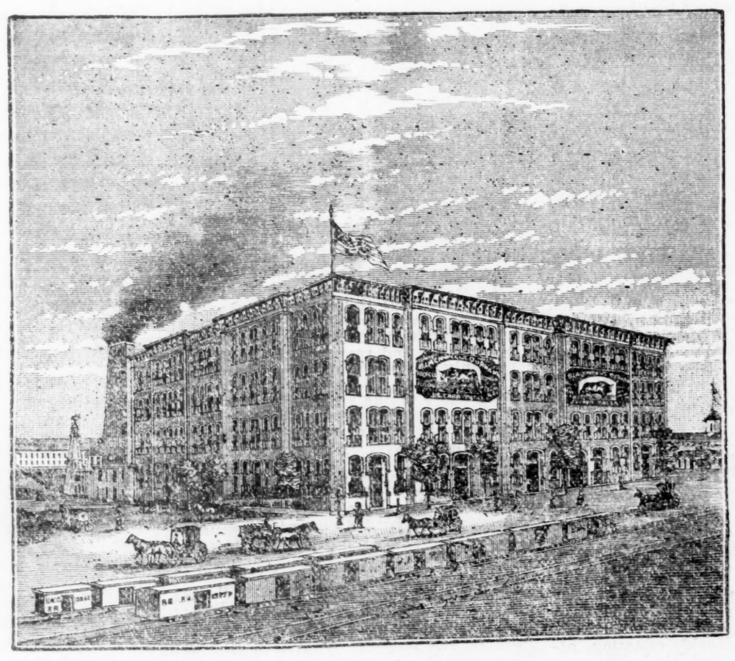
Printing Office,

in which the necessary printing of the establishment is executed, excepting, of course, the great variety of litho-graphic work and show crads, which are contracted for by the principal firms of the United States. The Stamp Room and Canceling Room in which the millions of stamps used are canceled, is interesting to see.

Bag Making Dopartment

where cotton, specially manufactured for the sacks in various widths, is wound in fifty yard lengths on huge spools, and attached to acombined cutting and sewing machine. In fact, it rolls in the cotton and pours out finished bags. One of these machines can make 8,400 daily, and frequently 75,600 of these sacks are produced in this room in the working day of ten hours

Although at the head of such an immense establishment, this typical North Carolinian, J. S. Carr, whom we are having so much to say



BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO FACTORY.

about, is only about fifty years old. And, as has been stated, his connection with the enterprise that has made him rich, and famous, began a few years ago when he had no special advantage either in means, education, or business experience, over thousands of his contemporaries. Some may say he has been very lucky. Well, perhaps he has; but you or I, my good friend, have only to adopt Julian S. Carr's ways of work pursuant to a fixed line of principle, in order to have the same kind of luck that he has had. Perhaps not quite so much of it, but still enough to satisfy every healthy aspiration.

Mr. Julian S. Carr,

the president of this company, has spent the larger portion of his life in developing the industrial interests of Durham. Besides the herculean task of supervising and directing his own interests as principal he has innumerable duties to perform as an officer and director of many industrial and charitable institutions. His investments are scattered all over the country in manufacturing, mining and farming operations, never losing sight of the fact however that Durham is his first consideration. His ability as a financier and executive is acknowledged in that, that his counsel and aid is so universally sought in every undertaking throughout the State. He is president of the First National Bank; the Golden Belt Manufacturing Co.; the Durham Electric Lightingk Co.; the Bessemer Mining Co.; the Southern Manganese Co.; the Greensboro Female College Directory; the North Carolina State Agricultural Society and the N. C. Steel & Iron Co. Is a director in the Commonwealth Cotton Mills; the Lynchburg & Durham Railroad; the Oxford & Clarksville Railroad. Is a member of the Board of Trustees of the State University; a director of the Oxford Orphan Asylum and the Soldiers' Home, and a porminent figure in many other institutions.

As first vice-president of the Southern Immigration, Land and Title Company, which was recently organized under the laws of Virginia, (the purpose of which is to secure for the South desirable immigration) Mr. Carr will aid in doing a good work for North Carolina in developing her untold resources.

Col. Carr is one of the leading Southern men in both business and social circles of New York, Washington, Philadelphia, Richmond and Southern cities. He is an ideal Southern gentleman.

C. B. P.

THE WAR IN CUBA.

Eighty Spaniards Killed—Terrible Stories of Suffering.

Havana, May 15, via Key West.—The Spanish gunboat Diego Velasquez entered, Wednesday morning, the bay of Cienfuegos, carrying 24 families of pacifiers from the province of Santa Clara. The families were found near the shore, starving, and were sent to the outposts of Cienfuegos, with the other famine-stricken non-combatants by order of General Weyler.

At Pozo Lunar, in Santa Clara province, the Spanish battalion of Zaragosa found seventy-four families starving in huts. Instead of giving them relief, the Spaniards treated them brutally. Women, old men and children were brought to a place near the Spanish fort and obliged to stay there in sight of the guard without shelter or food.

In Santa Clara province, 500 persons died of hunger last week. The American consulate is surrounded by men spying on those who bring in news about the situation.

The war is going on as usual. The Spanish forces under Col. Alfau, on their way from Corral Nuevo to Canasi, Matanzas province, heard the firing of Spaniards and insurgents in conflict at Vista Hermosa. Alfau turned off to help the Spaniards. His vanguard, led by Lieut. Guardia, fell into a trap and was destroyed by the Cubans, Guardia himself being killed. The battalion retired in haste, leaving more than eighty killed on the field.

ATTEMPT TO WRECK A TRAIN.

Obstruction Discovered in Time to Avert a Calamity.

New Brunswick, N. J., May 14.—An attempt to wreck a train on the Pennsylvania railroad at Millstone Junction, one mile from this city, at noon to-day, nearly resulted in a serious accident to train No. 86, known as the New York and Philadelphia Express, due in this city at 12:18 P. M., and New York at 1:13. Three ties had been wedged between the rails so as to form the greatest resistance. The spot selected was near the centre of a curve where the engineer of an eastbound train would have the least notice. The train was ahead of time on approaching this city, and the engineer had slowed up to a rate of about thirty miles an hour. He saw the ties about one hundred yards ahead, and opened the sand-box and put the brakes down hard. The shock threw the passengers from their seats. The engine rushed on at decreased speed, and struck the ties just before coming to a stop. The shock was enough to shatter the ties and make huge dents in the pilot. The train was run back and train hands removed the shattered ties. Few of the passengers got a correct idea of what had happened.

Pennsylvana railroad detectives were sent out immediately on the case, but beyond learning that there had been a gang of tramps in the vicinity they got no clue. The engineer ascribes the saving of the train to the fact that he was slightly ahead of time, and was not making his highest speed.

William Jackson, a Jersey City negro, is in State's prison for an attempt at train wrecking committed near the same spot one year ago.

American Mine Owners Disgusted.

Vancouver, B. C., May 15.—American mine owners in Kootenay are showing their disgust at Canadian envy of them for their enterprise and consequent profit in developing Canadian mines and threaten to smelt their ores in Washington state, just across the border.

American owners of Leroi, Rossland, B. C., the richest mines in British Columbia, paying dividends of $50,000 a month, have called a meeting of the Rossland Board of Trade, composed almost exclusively of Americans, and have announced their intention of smelting their ore in Washington. The announcement was received with unanimous approval. Subsequently the Canadians of Rossland met and expressed their indignation by a petition to the federal government of Canada, asking it to put a heavy duty on export ores. The Americans have replied that Canada dare not put such a duty on ores.

New Gun Boat a Fast One.

Bridgeport, Conn., May 14.—The new gunboat Nashville today earned a bonus of something over $40,000 for her builders, the Newport News Shipbuilding company, when she raced over the sixty mile course at a clip two knots and more in excess of the speed for which she had been designed. When she arrived off the harbor this evening with a broom at her masthead and the paint peeled from her smoke stack, it was announced that not allowing for tidal corrections, her average speed over the course was 16.7 knots. Her required speed was 14 knots and a bonus of $5,000 was offered for each quarter knot in excess. After the speed test the gunboat was put through several tests to show her seaworthiness, all of which were successful.

Cool Barons Must Answer.

New York, May 15.—Justice Chester, of the State Supreme Court granted an order Wednesday directing that the presidents of six of the leading anthracite coal mining and transportation companies should appear before a referee in Albany on May 20th to answer questions as to alleged violations of the anti-trust laws passed at the last session of the Legislature. The order was granted on the application of Attorney-General Hancock, and the summonses were served on the presidents in this city late to-day.

GAIL & AX'S
SCOTCH SNUFFS.
Blue Ribbon Sweet
SCOTCH SNUFF.
UNEQUALLED IN PURITY, STRENGTH AND FLAVOR.
GOLD PLATED JEWELRY
AND BEAUTIFUL COLORED PICTURES ARE GIVEN AWAY FREE FOR THE TICKETS IN EACH PACKAGE.

ICE CREAM SODA.
That is the popular drink now. Only a year or two ago would not sell it because they said it was too expensive, but we are serving it to our customers "just right"
FOR 5c.
Also all other Soda Fountain Drinks.
HENRY T. HICKS, Prescription Druggist.

HAVE YOU A DAUGHTER to educate?
Why not write
PEACE INSTITUTE,
Raleigh, N. C.?
You can get much information about educational matters. All the cost is the stamp you use on your letter of inquiry. JAMES DINWIDDIE, M. A. (University Virginia).

Champion Harvesting Mowing Machines
Are the strongest and require less repairing than any others now on the market. Work easy and satisfactory.
They are endorsed by some of the most practical farmmers in the State. See
ALLEN & CRAM MACHINE COMPANY,
Raleigh, N. C.
And examine the machines before you buy. They will take pleasure in explaining their merits.
Also, manufacturers and importers of portable and stationary engines and boilers, saw mills, cotton gins, presses, &c.
Correspondence solicited.

HARRIS'
LITHIA CARBONATED.
We guarantee that one glass of Harris' Lithia Carbonated Water Will relieve any case of indigestion in one minute's time, or money refunded; or if taken after each meal will cure any case of indigestion.
Read what the noted Dr. Davega, of Chester, S.C., has to say for it:
"MR. J. T. HARRIS—Dear Sir: For the past eight months I have been using Harris' Lithia Water with most excellent results, where I have been able to get my palients to drink a sufficient quantity daily. The Carbonated has no equal in gastric disturbances. In old chronic dyspeptics if you will wash the stomach with salt and water, and half an hour later have your patient drink the Carbonated Lithia, you will make many friends and improve many stomachs. It is an excellent table water. It is an excellent laxative, and is a sure cure for flatulent dyspepsia.
S. M. DAVEGA, M. D"
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Grocers and Wholesale Agents for Harthorn Saratoga Water.
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1 Quart Williams' Writing Fluid or Copying Ink.
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ALL FOR ONE DOLLAR.
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RALEIGH, N. C.

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STEVE W. FLOYD, Manager.

SUNDAY, MAY 16, 1897.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The following gentlemen are the authorized traveling representatives of The Tribune Publishing Company: D. C. Mangum, C. D. Roberts, F. C. Leslie and J. W. Boone. They are authorized to receipt for subscriptions, take advertisements and collect for same.

Any courtesies extended them will be appreciated by The Tribune.

A DOUBLE-BARRELLED APPEAL.

A curious case will come to the Supreme Court next fall from Rowan county, where a case has been tried, resulting in a verdict for fifteen thousand dollars, upon which, under the ruling of the court, judgment cannot be rendered. A brief summary of the case will be interesting reading.

One James, an employee of the Southern Railway, came to his death by an accident on the Western North Carolina railroad, a line that is operated by the Southern. The widow of James brought suit against the Western and the case was tried in the Superior Court at Salisbury last week. The jury found in response to the issues, (1) that the negligence of a fellow servant was not the sole proximate cause of intestate's death; (2) that his death was proximately caused by the Southern Railway; (4) that the plaintiff was entitled to recover $15,000 damages. The third issue was withdrawn from the consideration of the jury, and the court found in response thereto that the Western was not answerable for the negligence of the Southern. This decision of the court had the effect of rendering the verdict in favor of the plaintiff worthless, as it was clearly out of the question to render a judgment against a company that under the ruling of the court was not liable. From the ruling of his Honor the plaintiff appealed to the Supreme Court, where the question of liability will be argued. The defendant moved for a new trial upon the findings of the jury and the exceptions. The motion was denied, and the defendant appealed.

Both parties are appellants in the case as it will be presented to the Supreme Court. Several interesting questions will come up for adjudication, the most interesting of which will doubtless be the point raised by the plaintiff's appeal.

GENERAL LEE'S OBSERVATIONS.

The information that has leaked out from the White House through the medium of Senate committees and otherwise, confirm the public impression that General Lee has not been oblivious to events that were transpiring around him in Cuba, and that unaffected by Spanish influences around him in Havana, he has from the first sought to inform himself in regard to the true condition of affairs in the island. That he has uniformly found them favorable to the insurgents is not surprising; for notwithstanding Weyler's victories on paper, the belief has been general in this country that the revolution is continually gaining ground.

It is understood that his latest reports contradict Gen. Weyler's pretences that the revolt is decreasing, and insist that it was never stronger than now. His view is believed to be that the resolute adherence of the patriot forces to the policy of harassing and skirmishing, rather than pitched battles, is the real and only reason which may have led some observers to imagine that they are less active. But as soon as Weyler reports a region pacified and moves elsewhere, the patriots, by their resumed operations, show the folly of his assertions. Again, the information which Gen. Lee gives of the ruin wrought in the island, the sufferings of the people, and the losses of our own trade, must be seriously weighed in determining our course.

It is easy to believe that Gen. Lee has written with the freedom that comes from believing that news of the success of the revolutionary cause would be welcomed by the authorities at Washington and the country at large; for although it has been the policy of our government to pursue a conservative course in regard to the troubles in the island, so as not to needlessly give offence to a friendly nation, it is undeniable that there is a powerful public sentiment in the United States favorable to Cuban independence. So when Gen. Lee wrote the President, as it is assumed that he did, that the success of the patriot cause was assured by the course of events, he was well aware that it would be joyful news to a nation of Cuban sympathizers.

The country reasonably expects that whatever information may be in the possession of the President or State Department bearing on the Cuban situation will be communicated to the Senate Tuesday, and through the Senate to the public. And there seems to be little doubt that it will have the effect of hastening action upon the Morgan resolution.

FIRM IN FRIENDSHIP.

Senator Pritchard has not only endeared himself to the hearts of his Republican constituents, but he has won his way to the confidence and esteem of President McKinley, and has attained a degree of prominence in public affairs that is exceptional for one of his years and experience. But although he has risen to such a height, he still retains those modest and unassuming traits that characterized him as Jeter Pritchard, the plain North Carolina mountaineer. Moreover he has displayed much more than usual interest in the affairs of his friends, and has been of all men the most ready to render assistance to those in need of powerful aid, with a measure of success that has been almost phenomenal. His uniform courtesy to all who seek his favor and the success that has attended his efforts in behalf of North Carolinians have not only commanded the esteem of his friends, but have also won the admiration of his enemies, if we may classify as enemies those who hold political views contrary to those of himself and the Republican party. In this connection we take pleasure in reproducing the following editorial from the Newbern Journal:

The figure of prominence and importance these days is Senator Pritchard, not merely to his party friends in North Carolina, but a conspicuous figure in the Nation's capital city, where his persistent but kindly way is making him known to all the departments in his efforts to secure offices for his friends.

However Senator Pritchard may be criticised as a living exponent of the "spoils system," and a believer that everything belongs to the victor, his fidelity to his friends, those who have proven themselves such cannot but command the respect and admiration of his most bitter political enemy.

It is not urged against the Senator that in his desire to provide for his friends, he has neglected his official duties, for he seems to have been at his post during the sessions of the Senate, and yet from the despatches it would appear that he was at the several departments a great deal of the time.

And the results of Senator Pritchard's efforts are seen by the appointments he has and is securing for his friends; he is not making promises, but he is hustling about himself and seeing that his friends get something.

Probably the ordinary Senator, in Senator Pritchard's position, elected from a State that cast a big vote against his party in the National election, would have been satisfied to relieve the wants of a few political followers, and excused himself from further effort on the plea that his State had voted against his President, and he could not expect to get any offices.

But not so Mr. Pritchard, and his conduct in comparison with other North Carolina Senators along this line, of sticking by his friends, cannot but be applauded even by his friends on the other side of the political line.

That North Carolinians are receiving comfortable appointments under the Government, is a matter of congratulation, especially when the appointees are worthy, and it is a matter worthy of comment that the State can furnish men for prominent political offices, under either a Democratic or Republican Administration.

The Journal cannot speak in higher praise of Senator Pritchard than to wish that the next Democratic Senator from North Carolina may prove as consistent to his party trusts, and as true to his political friends as has this North Carolina Senator from Marshall.

The Washington Star says that Col. James E. Boyd is one of the most popular Republicans in the South. The Star never made a more truthful observation. Col. Boyd is not only popular, but he is a strong man at the bar and upon the stump, and a prince of good fellows. As assistant attorney-general he will make his mark.

Trinity College.

Special to The Tribune.

Durham, N. C., May 15.—Mayor Kilgo is expected home Tuesday.

The boys, Friday morning, in chapel, applauded the clean shave. Next!

Professor Merritt lectured Friday before the eighth, ninth and tenth grades of the graded school on "Latin Manuscripts. How They Were Written and How Preserved."

Professor Pegram spent Friday and Saturday at Trinity. He reports the school as in a most flourishing condition. The commencement invitations are out, and a great treat is in store for all who can possibly attend.

The Junior Class have elected Mr. J. A. Sharp, editor in chief, Mr. J. P. Gibbons, business manager, of the archive. These young men are in every way well qualified for the positions to which they have been chosen, and we bespeak for the Archive, of which the college and its friends are justly proud, a year of growth in their hands.

Through the generosity of Mr. James Hardy Westbrook, of Faison, the "90-19" and their friends sat down recently to a remarkably fine crate of strawberries and cream. Dr. J. S. Bassett, in his usual felicitous manner, acted as toastmaster. The feast of reason and flow of soul were only checked when the current was turned off at the dynamo.

About New Bern.

Special to The Tribune.

New Bern, N. C., May 15.—The people of this city are very partial to The Tribune, and many of them say that it is the leading daily in North Carolina.

Mr. W. H. Hervey, of the Chatawka Hotel, is now the agent for The Tribune, and the papers will be found on sale every day at this hotel. Mr. Hervey is well known in this city and is popular with all who know him.

Among the most prominent Republicans in the State who live in New Bern are the following: Hon. Robt. Hancock, president of the A. and N. C. Railroad; J. L. Hahn, State Senator W. T. McCathy and Chas. B. Hill, county treasurer. They are staunch workers in the party, and add much to the tone and influence of Republicanism. The Tribune representative is under many obligations to them for courtesies extended, and takes pleasure in giving them the "glad hand."

The citizens of the prosperous and enterprising city of New Bern have just cause to be proud of the new government building, located at the corner of Pollock and Craven streets, very near the centre of the business section of the city.

The architectural appearance of this latest ornament to the city is very imposing and the cost of erection was nearly $100,000. The postoffice occupies the entire ground floor of the building, and on the second floor of the building is located the offices of the collector of customs, the clerk of the United States, and the United States court room, and on the third floor are the offices of the district attorney and United States marshal.

The addition of this new building to the many other prominent buildings and modern business blocks marks the spirit of progress that characterizes the "City of Elms."

The accounts of previous trouble arising from the muddle in the municipal affairs of the city which have been published by out of town papers are greatly exaggerated.

Some enterprising individual started a rumor a few days ago that Mr. Hancock had expressed a determination to capture the city hall or lose his last drop of blood in the attempt, and the credulity of some of the officials, was so great that they actually kept the police force on guard all night, besides putting on eight specials. It goes without saying that the remark attributed to Mr. Hancock was false in every respect. The Republicans are inclined to take a peaceful view of affairs and bide their time until a legal decision can be reached.

The colored population in the northwestern part of the city—the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth wards—comprise over one-half of the entire population of New Bern, and the fact that there is not a single policeman for that section speaks well for the residents of those wards as law-abiding citizens.

The Edison Projectoscope gave an exhibition last night in the New Bern theatre for the benefit of the Atlantic Hose Reel Company.

Wm. H. Oliver left tonight on a week's trip to Washington, D. C., and other Northern points.

F. C. LESLIE.

KEY WEST.

Peculiarities of This American City of the South.

A man who recently has returned from Key West, Fla., says the first impression a stranger gets of that place at the present time is that the city has gone on a perpetual holiday spree, says the Buffalo "Courier." Bunting flies from almost every housetop, and the colors are about evenly divided between "Old Glory" and the emblem of the Cuban republic. People of all classes and ages wear pins or other symbols bearing the motto "Cuba libre."

This far Southern city, lying almost within the tropics, is the only town of importance below Mason and Dixon's line that was never under the stars and bars of the Confederacy. The population is about evenly divided between white Cubans, colored Cubans and white Bahamians. There are not more than a score of real American families resident on the island, but notwithstanding this fact the great mass of the people are loyal to the Union first and to Cuba next. It is curious, though true, that of all the houses, dwellings, stores, hotels and other buildings that dot the island from one shore to the other, not one of them has a chimney or anything that will answer the purpose of a chimney. Handsome residences and lowly hovels are alike in this respect, and from an eminence gazing out over acres of roofs on all sides, one is struck with the want of something to complete the symmetry of the picture. Wood and coal or fuel of any kind are unknown quantities, as the tropical atmosphere furnishes at all times of the year all the heat required, and for cooking purposes sticks of carbon are used, which are sold by peddlers, who hawk their wares about the streets.

There are few stores, as we understand such things, and no markets. Sign boards in Spanish will tell you where the barber shop is located, or where to buy coral ornaments. There are no more than half a dozen stores conducted on the American plan in the island.

Instead of a market there is a daily auction near the government dock, where everything in the way of provisions, furniture and fruit is knocked down to the highest bidder. Bananas, alligator pears and pineapples are the commonest articles of purchase, and here ships from Jamaica, Cuba and Nassau, in the Bahamas, unload their cargoes and dispose of them at ruinous rates rather than risk a voyage at this time of year to more Northern ports.

Col. Skinner's New Boy.

Special to The Tribune.

Washington, May 15.—Governor and Mrs. Jarvis are here the guests of Representative Skinner. Mrs. Skinner gave birth to a boy this morning. Some improvement in Col. Skinner's condition is reported tonight.

BROTHERHOOD AT WORK

Short Talks on Details of Brotherhood Work.

HON. J. B. FAURE CAPTIVATES ALL

SECRETARY WOOD'S ADDRESS ON THE WORK IN TOWNS.

Many Short Talks Along the Line of Practical Christianity—Interesting Program for Today.

The Brotherhood of St. Andrew convened yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, in Christ church, for business session, with President S. S. Nash in the chair.

Mr. Nash requested Mr. Drewry, in the absence of the rector of Christ church, to escort Mr. Wood, the general secretary, to the stand. Mr. Drewry called the roll of chapters and the delegates were enrolled. Mr. Charles M. Busbee escorted Mr. J. B. Faure, general treasurer, to the platform. Sixteen chapters were represented.

The committee on Permanent Organization recommended for president, S. S. Nash, of Tarboro; First Vice-President, T. N. Patton, of Asheville; Secretary, J. C. Drewry, of Raleigh. Mr. Nash nominated Mr. Charles M. Busbee, of Raleigh, for president. Mr. Busbee said Mr. Nash ought to continue president, it is his duty.

The report of the committee was adopted. Mr. Nash, on taking the chair, said the strongest evidence of his failure was that he hadn't raised a single man, it seemed, who was willing to take his place. He pleaded for bringing out the younger men; he didn't desire the position.

The secretary then called the list of chapters, and the delegates sent in their reports, stating the work they were doing and the progress made. The report were full of interest.

Mr. R. A. Evans presided during the conference. Mr. J. W. Wood, general secretary of the Brotherhood, addressed the conference on "What can the Brotherhood do in small cities and towns?" He said the reports just read were an answer to this question. I want to give you a few plain, practical statements which may assist you in your work.

The first thing for a Brotherhood to do in a town is to study the people, their condition, their tastes, their environments. At this point Mr. Nash arose and asked Mr. Wood to explain the rule of service requiring a brother to bring some man to church each week who is not in the habit of attending. The rule seems to be a hindrance in getting some in the order. Mr. Wood replied by telling an incident in the life of St. Francis. He took a disciple of his with him to a town to preach with him. They walked through the streets and spent some time in the place, and returned without delivering a single sermon. The disciple asked St. Francis why he did not preach, and the Saint replied that their godly life was the strongest sermon they could have preached.

Mr. Wood then resumed his subject. You may think you know your town well, but if you will try to discover where the men spend their evenings, what they think about, what they read you will find it much easier to reach them.

Another thing which the Brotherhood can do is to stimulate a deeper, pious interest in the celebration of the holy communion.

The work in a village presents advantages because you can enjoy a personel acquaintance and be in touch with men in a natural free manner, which is impossible in a city.

Then the chapter can have eyes for the rector. They can point out to him men who are becoming interested in the church; those whom he can benefit.

The work in the hotels was next referred to. Watch the new arrivals in your town. You can accomplish much by showing attention and kindness to the families who move into your town. Then if you find out where people are going when they move away and notify the rector at their new home you may greatly aid both that rector and the person whom you have become interested in.

Polite ushering is another feature. Go into your congregation and if the people do not seem to take a deep interestin the service, show them that while we have a beautiful service we also have a hearty service, but without sensational features.

Then you can use your homes. Ask a man to spend an evening with you and study him. Often invite the rector around at the same time and thus convince your guest that the rector is human. Visit the sick and notify your rector of such cases. When a man is ill he will not forget a kindness shown him.

During the week talk about what the rector said in his sermon Sunday. Make the people more familiar with our book of common prayer. Keep some copies of this book on hand. So many people regard the prayer book as a puzzle; they forget that three-fourths of it is from the Bible, word for word. In your work you should go along the plain tried lines, doing your work simply, quietly and naturally.

Hon. John B. Faure, of New York city, general treasurer, said that he would answer Mr. Nash's question, although it wasn't asked him. The rule of service is not the grasping of a man's body and physically forcing him intot he door of the architectural church. The every-day life of a member is the best rule of service. Mr. Faure's instruction to the Brotherhood was to wear the button always. I know the general excuse is that you left it in your other coat. Get a button for every coat. He told several striking examples of showing the advantages of wearing the button.

Mr. Faure said that there was something in the name Brotherhood, which suggests woman. I tell you there have been many young men brought into a chapter, and, under the direction of the Holy Spirit, working through the chapter, who were aided and assisted by the counsel and influence of some good, pure, noble woman. Don't ever turn down or slight the co-operation of the good women.

He urged every member to take, read and study St. Andrew's Cross. He paid a tribute to Mr. Wood, the efficient general secretary of the Brotherhood and editor of St. Andrew's Cross.

Rev. Dr. J. N. McCormick, of Atlanta, by request of Mr. Busbee, made a few remarks. He brought a greeting from the Brotherhood of Georgia to the Brotherhood of North Carolina. This was the first invitation he had ever received to visit North Carolina and he availed himself of it.

The conference then adjourned until 3:30 p. m.

Afternoon Session.

The convention assembled again in the afternoon. The meeting was well attended and full of interest. All the talks were on, what might be termed, the practical application of Christ's teachings. The short talks contained many practical suggestions for Brotherhood work.

Capt. Patton, of Asheville, spoke on "How to do prison work." First, we must be convinced of its necessity. How can we realize its importance? "Inasmuch as ye did it unto the least of these, ye did it unto me," said Christ. We are following Christ's example when we minister unto the prisoners. We have a disease among us as terrible in its effect as was the leprosy which Christ healed. I refer, of course, to crime. We are free in this State from many of the problems which have presented themselves in the North. Each Brotherhood should appoint a man to visit the jails and prisons and study the disposition and history of the prisoners and become familiar with them. When any of the prisoners are sick pay them especial attention. Often men are put in jail when the magistrate is doubtful about their guilt, and in such cases, if you think you know your man, then go on his bond and try to relieve him all you can. I have gone on the bonds of a hundred men, I suppose, in Asheville, and I never had but one to go back on me, and that was clearly my own fault. By going on the bond of these men, when you think you have gained a hold on them, you are not only able to draw them closer to you and sometimes to lead them to Christ, but you relieve the county of the expense incurred by keeping them in jail.

Mr. Chas. McKesson, of Morganton, spoke on "How to do mission work." The only way to do mission work is to work, to go at it and stick to it. There are no iron-clad rules; one must take advantage of his surroundings. No man can win men to Christ unless he shows them that he loves them. You can do nothing without love. The best way to start a mission is to get down on your knees and pour out your heart to God in earnest prayer that He will make you an humble instrument in His hands to advance His kingdom.

Mr. Wall, of Durham, spoke on the same subject. Peseverance is essential. You must show your deep interest in the people. He told several incidents showing the good accomplished in a mission near Durham in which he has been laboring.

Mr. Sittison, of Chapel Hill, spoke on "How to visit." We must do the work, but we must leave the result to our Heavenly Father. We should first ask our purpose in making a visit. Study the man and, after you think that you have learned him, go to him frankly; tell him your object; let him know that you want to win his soul for Christ.

Mr. R. H. Battle spoke on "How to usher and greet strangers." The seats in nearly all the churches are free, but the people seem to have a hesitancy about going in and taking a seat. We often err in this matter. Sometimes we allow a stranger to come several Sundays without ascertaining his name.

"Personal work" was the subject of a short talk from Mr. Cox, of Chapel Hill

Mr. Chas. M. Busbee said that it was an exceedingly difficult thing to do personal work. You should learn first that all men are kin. Another thing must be learned, too, before much personal work can be done, and that is that any approach, suggestion or advice offered in a genuine, true, friendly way will be received in the same spirit. If we could carry the spirit of kinship into our lives and go to men in a spirit of brotherly love, our work would be more effective. Of course, you can go to a man in such a manner as to offend him, but there is a mutual love in every man's heart for a good deed, and this can be used, and he can be drawn to you by feeling your love for him.

Speaking along the same line, Mr. J. B. Faure vividly described an incident which came under his observation in the work of Mr. Alex. M. Hatton in New York city. Mr. Hatton went into a hospital and found a poor, despondent wretch, who was just recovering from a terrible attack of delirium tremens, and succeeded by the use of patience and tact in drawing the poor fellow's thoughts away from himself and interesting him in others.. Mr. Faure said that in personal work you must get right up against the other fellow. You must pour out all the love of your heart for him.

Dr. Wall, of Durham, spoke on "How to get men to attend divine service." The best way is to pick your man and stick to him. If a man promises me to come next Sunday I watch for him and, if he doesn't come then, I keep after him until he does come. When he comes once we try to interest him and he will soon form the habit of coming.

Mr. James I. Johnson spoke about some of the "Helps in chapter life," as the communion and the Bible class. He said that the chapter in Christ church had derived strength from both these sources. For some time the chapter tried having a Bible class among its members, but it has since been decided that more good can be accomplished by getting the young men in Bible classes and training them. If we could only get the young men to come out and hear these discussions, I don't believe there is one who could say that there was no work for him to do.

Mr. Harris said a few words on the help to the chapter by having quarterly communion.

Mr. Morson made a few remarks on the "meetings." He thought that in most cases the meetings of the chapters were not held frequently enough.

Mr. Faure told about the "after-meeting" in his church, conducted by the members of the Brotherhood. The rector announces that there will be an aftermeeting for men in the Sunday school room, adjoining the church, immediately after the close of the services in the church. The members of the Brotherhood are on the lookout for strangers and others in whom they are interested and invite them to the meeting. The aftermeeting is generally led by a layman. Some hymns are sung, and a talk may be, generally along the line of the rector's sermon. Often an invitation is given for any who have a burden on their hearts to state it before they pray together. Mr. Faure regarded this as the chief feature of these meetings. He had seen from twenty to thirty men at one meeting lay their burdens before their brethren and then together ask the divine aid. This part of the meeting, so to speak, opens the spiritual pores. He was reclaimed from a drunkard's life in one of these meetings and is now a member of the hotel committee of the Brotherhood in that church. If the meetings have done nothing else, the time is well repaid.

Mr. Wood made a short talk on the various topics discussed. If there was any part of the work likely to be neglected it is the visiting. Who shall we visit? There are some who have been confirmed and yet are not seen regularly at communion: there are the young who should be watched and overlooked, and lastly, the strangers. I believe every chapter should have a catalogue of names whom they should visit. He asked Mr. Muse some questions about hotel work and Mr. Muse gave some helpful suggestions in this line of work.

The convention then went into a short business session. Mr. C. M. Busbee moved to leave the time and place for the next convention of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew of the Carolinas to the executive committee. The motion prevailed.

St. Timothy's chapel of Asheville and the Church of the Holy Innocence of Henderson have invited the convention. Messrs. W. L. Wall, R. A. Evans and E. K. Marshall were chosen on the executive committee. After passing the usual resolution of thanks to the bishop the rector and choir of Christ church, etc., the convention adjourned.

Devotional services in preparation for the holy communion were conducted by Rev. J. D. Miller in Christ church last evening.

The devotional exercises today will be as follows:

7:30 a. m.—Corporate celebration of the holy communion.

9:30 a. m.—Bible class, discussion of methods, etc.

11 a. m.—Morning service with anniversary sermon by Rev. J. N. McCormick, rector of St. Luke's Cathedral, Atlanta, Ga.

3:30 p. m.—Public meeting at Metropolitan Hall: The churchman's duty. 1. As a citizen, Hon. J. B. Faure. 2. As a business man, Hon. J. C. Burner. 3. As a communicant, Rev. J. M. Horner.

The music will be a special feature of the meeting.

8 p. m.—Final service—"The church and the Brotherhood." 1. The past and its lessons. 2. The present and its opportunities. 3. The future and its possibilities.

9:30 p. m.—Farewell meeting.

"TURKISH MIXTURE."

The Extraordinary Variety of Races Over Which the Sultan Rules.

The Sultan of Turkey may be a very inefficient ruler, but when we blame him for not carrying out the promised reforms without hitch or delay we do not treat him with that fair play for which we are so proud as a nation owing to the extraordinary variety of races and creeds over which he rules his difficulties are almost insurmountable, and it is doubtful whether he or any one else will ever succeed in making Turkey a land of peace and harmony.

There are no fewer than seven main divisions of races in the European and Asian provinces. In Europe both the Greeks and Albanians are as numerous as the Ottoman Turks, each contingent numbering about 1,300,000, according to the best authorities. Constantinople itself has just as diversified a mixture as the kingdom generally, and only 385,000 of its 875,000 inhabitants are Mussulmans, the Greeks numbering 153,000 and the Armenians 175,000. But in Asia there are twice as many Ottomans as all other races put together. The Turks proper consist of Ottomans, Yurouks, and Turkomans. The names have something terrible in their very sound to us; but travelers unite in describing the Ottomans as honorable and humble men, although they can fight when it comes to blows. The Turkomans live a pastoral life, while the Yurouks are nomadic and therefore not easily subjected to law.

Although the Greeks and the Albanians are regarded as belonging to the same Graeceo-Latin race, the latter are for the most part Mussulmans. Some of the Albanians are Greek church, and the two slightly divergent sects hate each other as cordially as Parnellites and anti-Parnellites. But, whatever the form of faith, they prefer robbery as a means of livelihood to any other industry. At the same time they are of fine physical type and make splendid soldiers; but they treat their women like oxen, and although they dress in rich clothes of the fashion of the Scottish Highlands, they have a horror of soap. In fact, it is said that they put on their clothes once for all and never take them off. In the event of war the Albanians would probably fight for the Sultan. The Greeks have not penetrated very far inland, but have scattered themselves along the coast of both European and Asiatic Turkey, where they are always on the lookout to put money in their purse. Together with the Jews and the Armenians, they do nearly all the trading and banking of the country, and make a very good thing out of it. In spite of the Sultan's misrule, the Greeks immigrate in increasing numbers every year, which makes one think that they must be a singularly improvident people or that Abdul is not so very much damned after all.

Armenians and their exterminators, the Kurds, are both sprung from a Persian stock. The Kurds live in the mountains and are not precisely the kind of people one would care to set about reforming. Some say there are an even million of them; others say there are over two millions. They keep the Sultan in perpetual hot water, being very bad Moslems. But they are very enterprising, chiefly in slaying Armenians and stealing their neighbors' goods. When not thus engaged they rear cattle, sheep and goats, and they differ in no way from their ancestors as described by Xenophon. Armenia was a portion of western Asia, between the Caspian sea and Asia Minor, but it has suffered the fate of Poland, and the Armenians are now almost as scattered as the Jews. They number about two and a half millions and are intelligent people with a particular talent for trade and banking. The Kurds would probably fight on the side of the Turks, and we all know what side the Armenians would take.

The Semitic race has many families in Turkey. There are the Jews, who are persecuted everywhere, took refuge in Turkey; the Greek Church Maronites, who are the deadly foes of their neighbors, the Druses; the Druses, of the Mahometan faith, brave and temperate men, who take neither wine nor tobacco, and who detest the Maronites; the Chaldeans, who are Christians of a sort; the Arabs, of whom there are four or five millions, and who, though holding the same religious views as the Sultan, are his inveterate enemies and the Syrians.

Then there is the fine race of Circassians, who are differentiated from most of the other inhabitants by the fact that they work for a living; the Lazes and the Gypsies. It is supposed that, in the event of war, the Lazes and Circassians, as well as the Tartars, Yourouks and Turkomans, would support the Sultan and his Ottoman subjects, while the Albanians and the Kurds might, but probably would not, oppose him.

Trade Secret.

"You seem to have wonderful success in photographing women," said the friend. "How do you get them to assume that smiling expression, mingled with a peculiar adoration, I should like to know?"

"As you are not in the business, and can keep a secret, I will tell you," said the photographer. "I have the camera set in the center of a mirror."

WALL STREET SLUGGISH.

There is no Abatement of General Steadiness of Values.

Special to The Tribune.

New York, My 15.—Wall street still remains sluggish, though with no abatement of the general steadiness of values. One of the conspicuous features of stock the market is its ready response to favorable influences, and its comparative insensibility to such as are unfavorable. The predominant underlying conviction appears to be that the prevailing level of prices is not only a safe one but below the real intrinsic merits of securities, considering existing conditions and the prospects fairly deducible from the general situation of affairs. But as this view counts more upon things anticipated than upon existing conditions, favorable occurences do not lead to ny really active and sustained upward movement. In brief, it is largely an expectant market and in that sense not yet sufficiently developed to induce active operations.

This hopeful tone has been confirmed by a steady and really important improvement in the condition of the cereal crops during the last week or ten days. The government weekly crop report states that crop conditions in the upper Mississippi and Missouri valleys, for the week ending May 10th, have been the best of the season and really excellent for farming operations and the growth of crops. Under the favorable weather conditions prevailing in the principal corn States, corn planting has been pushed rapidly during the week. Planting is now in progress as far north as southern New England, Michigan and South Dakota and will begin this week in Minnesota. In the middle Atlantic States and to the southward of the Ohio and Missouri rivers, planting is generally nearly completed. Winter wheat continues promising in the middle Atlantic States and in Kentucky and Tennessee, reports from the two last named States being exceptionally favorable. Further improvement is also indicated from Ohio and Indiana, and the crop is reported as doing well in Illinois, Missouri and portions of Kansas. In Oregon and Washington the outlook is very promising, but in California the crop has been greatly injured by hot winds. Minnesota and North Dakota having about finished during the week, over the central and southern portions of the spring wheat region the early sown has a good start and is growing well. Private reports of later date, from some of the western centres, are still more sanguine. These accounts suggest the possibility of a better spring wheat harvest than has been hitherto expected, though they do not appear to offset the probabilities of a short general crop, owing to irremediable injury to the winter wheat. All the information from foreign markets points to the probability of a short world's crop of wheat. European buyers are showing a disposition to discount that prospect by making contracts in our markets, but their bids have thus far been too low to admit of transactions. The probability however seems to be that, upon such surplus of cereals as we may have for export from the next harvest, we shall realize relatively high prices.

London movements have favored this market during the week. That centre has still taken a hopeful view of the outcome of the Greco-Turkish war, and the reduction of the Bank of England rate of discount to two per cent is continued as implying a settled confidence in the highest financial circles that upon one basis or another, a peace between the belligerents is sure to be reached. The London situation has thus favored speculative operations, and New York sales of stocks to that market have reached about 20,000 shares for the week. These transactions have supplied from $1,125,000 to $1,500,000 of exchange, which it is to be presumed has so far limited the amount of gold which otherwise would have been exported. At the hour of writing, the gold shipments of the week are expected to aggregate about $2,000,000. At the current rates of exchange, gold can be shipped to the continent at moderate profit, and as the supply of produce bills is not large there is no visible prospect of an immediate cessation of the outflow. In estimating the importance of this movement, however, it is to be kept in mind that the current remittances are due chiefly, if not entirely, to quick payments for the extraordinary importations being made in anticipation of an advance in tariff duties; the effect of which will be to correspondingly diminish remittances which, in the ordinary course, would have occurred some months later.

Another significant transaction has been consummated indicating the tendency towards a permanent reduction in the rate of interest upon investments. The Illinois Central Railroad Company has negotiated an issue of $30,000,000 of 4 per cent. first mortgage bonds to take up issues of the former Chesapeake & Ohio Southwestern and the St. Louis & Terre Haute railroads, now incorporated in the Illinois Central system, the superseded bonds having borne interest ranging principally from 6 to 8 per cent. This, added to the many times larger conversions recently arranged for by other railroads, shows the willingness of capital to invest in large amounts at 3 to 3½ per cent. At the same time, it leaves no doubt of the possibility of other roads of good credit largely reducing their mortgage charges, with consequent advantage to the stock-holding interest. The effect is to place dividend-paying shares in a much better position as to value, especially in the case of companies which have effected these reductions of interest; for a decline in the rate of interest means a relative rise in the market value principle. One of the first effects of these conversions has been to turn the attention of investors to municipal securities, which appear to be esteemed as next in security and desirableness to the railroad mortgage. A large amount of that class of issues is forthcoming, but there is a limit to the supply; and when that is reached, railroad shares will have their turn.

The new phase of affairs in eastern Europe is encouraging to the hope of an early removal of that source of disturbance from foreign politics. It is not impossible that the settlement between Turkey and Greece may temporarily hang fire. For while Greece is ready enough to accept almost any terms that will save her army fro annihilation, Turkey may be expected to press all the advantages she can profit from her victory; and hence may follow some anxious haggling between her and the Powers. With impatience of restraint among the Turkish army, on one side, and a danger of revolution among the Greeks on the other side, this sort of suspense cannot be long endured; and the result is likely to be that the Powers will feel themselves constrained to grant concessions to Turkey from which the world's public opinion will loudly dissent. If Turkey is willing to suspend actual operations so as to allow an opportunity for pacific negotiations, the occurrence of the Feast of Bairam, which lasts from the 13th to the 16th of May, will come in very opportunely. In any event, the settlement is only a question of terms; and with one side submissive and the other under a strong repression from the Powers, it seems in the last degree improbable that there should be a failure to reach an early peace. The only disturbing factor in sight is the revival of the Cuban question now under discussion in the United States Senate. This is calculated to cause some selling of long stocks and a lower range of prices in consequence.

HENRY CLEWS.

A Delightful Evening.

A good audience greeted the second exhibition of the Cineograph at the Academy last night. The hearty applause given each animated picture as shown manifested the appreciation of the wonderful powers of this famous instrument. The company who own the instrument and operate it comrise our cleverest young men of Raleigh, Messrs. John N. Harrell, president; Albert B. Harrell, secretary, and Benj. J. Perkinson, electrician, and they are well worthy the support of the people wherever they may give an exhibition. The entire entertainment is first-class and affords the highest order of pleasure and instruction. The company has already made a large number of engagements throughout the State and will have their hands full for several weeks.

Jolly Serenaders.

Last night about 11 o'clock the famous Italian Trio, direct from New York, called at The Tribune office and rendered several delightful selections. Among the players were F. P. Pinto, harpist; C. Berardinelli, violinist, and D. Sileo, flutist. These artists in truly characterisaic manner entertained The Tribune staff with delightful music, playing the popular airs of the day and meeting with much applause. These talented musicians are excellent performers and remind one of the delightful stories of Italy and its famous Italian musicians. They are all professionals in their lines, and it is with pleasure that we notice them.

They were out serenading last night and attracted much attention.

Mr. Glass Writes a Card.

The third chapter in the Glass family troubles appeared in the Press-Visitor yesterday in the form of a letter from Mr. Glass in reply to the letters of Mr. Hart and Mrs. Beddingfield, in which he contradicts almost every statement they make. The Press-Visitor is tired of airing the affair through its columns, and the public is tired of reading about it.

Death of an Old Soldier.

Another of the old veterans has passed away—another of the men who stood at the front, when the front seemed but a forlorn hope, has heard the command, "Rest!" Washington Overby, a member of Company E, 14th N. C. T. Ramseur's Brigade, died at the Soldier's Home last night at 11:30 o'clock.

The funeral will be announced from the pulpits of the different churches today.

Foreign Notes.

In 1808 the number of Bibles printed in England was 81,157; in 1896 there were 3,970,439 copies published.

It is proposed to extend the Victoria embankment in London from the houses of Parliament to Lambeth Bridge at a cost of $5,000,000.

Poe's ghastly story "Hop Frog" has been dramatized in French and is now being performed with two light one-act pieces at the Paris Eldorado.

Women painted 10 per cent. of the pictures in the Champs Elysees exhibition this year, but only 2½ per cent of those in the Champ de Mars building.

Mgr. Allen, who has just been appointed bishop of Shrewsbury by the Pope, was one of the stenographers at the Vatican council, twenty-seven years ago.

Australia's rabbit plague bids fair to come to an end, owing to the large exportation of frozen rabbits for the London market. From Victoria alone 12,000 rabbits a day, or over 4,000,000 a year, are shipped now.

France has a dialect society, the Societe des Parlers de France, whose president is M. Gaston Paris of the Academie Francaise, which is collecting legends and songs in all parts of France by means of the phonograph.

Paris consumes 200,000,000 litres of milk a year, which comes to about only two-fifths of a pint daily for each inhabitant. City cows yield 21,000,000 litres, suburban cows within a radius of twelve miles 53,000,000 litres; the remaining 153,000,000 litres come by rail from a greater distance.

Budapest thieves are considerable. One who had stolen an ivory and silver statuette from the Art exhibition, after pawning it sent the ticket to the secretary of the Art society, who then for the first time noticed its absence. On the pedestal was a written notice: "Stolen for a day or two."

Princess Alice of Bourbon, youngest daughter of Don Carlos, has been married at Venice to Prince Otto Victor of Schoenburg-Waldenburg, who was converted to Catholicism two years ago. The Schoenburgs are mediatised German princes, whose landed property is chiefly in the kingdom of Saxony, near Dresden.

Consideration for a Rattled Toastmaster.

Washington Post.

Years and years ago, when the Press club, of more or less blessed memory, was in existence, a British newspaper man—only they call it a journalist on the other side—was at the club one evening. He had been in Washington for some time, and was leaving next day. Mr. Karl Decker made a speech to him.

"Mr. So-and-so," he said, "you have spent some time with us, and you have made many friends. We have become attached to you. You are going away tomorrow, and we may never see you again, but in order that you may always have something by which to remember us, on behalf of the Press club I present you this ring."

And then he struck the call-bell on the reading table near him. The Englishman looked just a trifle bewildered for a bit, then he reached out his hand, thanked the club and pocketed the bell. And—bless his simple English heart—next morning he told another newspaper man how kind the Press club had been to him, and what a lovely presentation speech Mr. Decker had made. "Mr. Decker must have been awfully nervous, you know," he said, "though he didn't show it, for he said: 'I present you this ring,' and, don't you know, it wasn't a ring at all, it was a bell."

He Would Be a Winner.

"Now, there is something I could win in a walk," said Satan, looking up from his reading.

"What's that?" asked the chief imp.

"A voting contest for the most popular fireman."

More General Than Specific.

Perry Patetto—This here paper says we eat too much.

Wayworn Watson—We? Are you it mentions us?

MILLINERY SENSATION EXTRAORDINARY!

Greatest bargain offering of millinery the city has ever seen.

675 New Summer hats at **50c** on the dollar.

300 bunches of artificial flowers at ⅓ of regular price. New, Neat and Nobby Styles.

The entire Sample Lines of wholesale Jobbers and Importers, all this season's goods, clean, fresh and regular. Every hat and flower in perfect condition. This is the greatest millinery offering ever made by any concern in the city, and will be appreciated by bargain seekers. Our facilities for getting the Good Things as they come this way, and letting you have them at about the same price, enables us to grow. All the reigning styles of the home and foreign markets may be seen in this sample line of Summer hats, and the half price on Monday will create a swift clearing.

The flowers of the field, wild woods, greenhouses and cultivated gardens are here represented.

Monte Carlo Daisies, Poppies, Pansies, Berries and Berry Foliage, Cherries, Currants, Wild Flowers, Woods, Blossoms, Carnations Daffodils, Wisteria Gladeolus, Chrysanthemum, Corn Flowers, Violets, Sweet Peas, Hyacinths, Apple Blossoms, Crush Roses, Nasturtiams, Geraniums, Lilies of the Valley, Brides' Wreaths, Hollyhocks, Russian Violet, White Lilacs, Haw Blossoms, Hydrangias, Moss Roses, Mignonette, Ox eyed Daisies, Geraniums and Geranium Foliage, Violet Leaves, Fern Wreaths, Orange Blossoms, Arbor-vitæ, Grasses, Cowslips, White Clematis, Brilliant Clover Blossoms and American Beauty Roses, &c., &c.

To make Monday selling the greatest day of the year, all of our Sailors will be retailed tomorrow only at wholesale prices.

6 dozen Sailors in Blacks and Whites, usually 25c.; one day only, **19c.**

10 Dozen—Our Leaders—Sailors,

Usually retailed at 50c. Our price has been 35c. All this Season's Goods; Black, White and Navy, Senette Braids, for one day only, **25c.**

10 DOZEN HIGH CROWN SAILORS

Blacks and Whites, usually retail at 75c.; our price has been 50c.; for one day only, **39c.**

Special—One lot Split Straw, feather weight, Nobby Crowns, Blacks and Whites, usual price $1.25, for this day and sale. **75c.**

The Knox, Dunlap

And all the New Shapes and Styles in two-tone brims, will go at the wholesale price, **$2.00.**

Sherwood Higgs & Co.
SUCCESSORS TO C. A. SHERWOOD & CO.

FACTS KILL FALLACIES.

We known you must get puzzled. A man who reads advertisements—and stop at that—can't help wondering. Follow tehn up. Our's, and everybody's. We tell you about our ready-made garments equaling custom tailoring, surpassing the cheap tailored kind. We know they do. On any expert's judgment they will, or we wouldn't say so. But we want you to know it by investigation—comparison.

It was almost a necessity one to have your clothes made to order. It isn't now—and now men are readier to own up to it this season than ever. We didn't sell as many suits all last spring and summer as we have up to the present time. There's a pointer in that for you men who haven't tried our clothes yet.

There's no assortment like our's in the city. Two or three clothiers—nor all the tailors—can't master such a variety. And we buy only reliable fabrics. That's what we want you to look up.

BOYS' CLOTHES.

Everybody says they've got boys' clothes. If only enough to show you a sample. If you want to see a compiete line for your selection, see our stock. Our spacious department can hardly hold them now. Cassimere, Cheviot, Homespun, Crash Linen, White Duck for boys of all ages, and at prices that will please you. Complete line Mother's Friend Waists—50c. to $1.25; newest patterns—dark, light and medium colors. Complete line of boys' shirts, laundried and unlaundried, white and colored shirts, 50c. to 75c.

Feather-weight Suits, Coats, Vests, etc., are Ready for the Early Callers, Summer Neckwear, too.

An entire new line of Japanese Silk Neckwear on display now.

S. & D. BERWANGER,
One-Price Clothiers.

Ducks as Rat Catchers.

The editor of the Moultrie Observer prints the following without a blush:

"I am very fond of domestic animals and fowls, and the possessor of a fine, intelligent fox terrier which answers to the name of Fannie. I attended a sale some months ago and bought a Poland duck. I brought her home and put her among the other poulty in the yard. In a few days I noticed that Fanny and Miss Poland were on good terms with each other, and in a few weeks were inseparable. Finally Miss Poland thought she had loafed long enough and went to setting.

"Fannie made regular visits to her and seemed to take great interest in the proceeding. The duck rarely left her nest. After setting for about a week she sickened and died. Fannie seemed almost broken hearted over the untimely death of her friend. The evening of her death I missed Fannie from her accustomed place in the yard and began a search for her. I found her in the duck's nest with the eggs underneath her. The next morning I visited the poultry house and found Fannie still covering the eggs. I concluded not to disturb her, but await results.

"This continued for some weeks, and at the end of the usual time allowed for incubation I found that six lively little ducks had become citizens of the poultry yard. Fannie seemed very proud of her success as an incubator. The little ducks followed her, and seemed to know no difference between Fannie and a barnyard fowl.

"The strangest part of the story yet remains to be told. Fannie is a remarkable ratter and these little ducks developed into the finest ratters that I ever saw. I am willing to match these six ducks against six terriers for from $100 to $1,000 a side in a rat-killing contest, and I will win the match."

Reflections of a Bachelor.

When poverty comes in at the skylight, love gets into the cyclone-cellar.

Some men won't be happy in heaven because they couldn't sub-let their place on earth.

When a man is angry, he keeps his lips together; when a woman is angry, she shows her teeth.

The average woman's idea of wifely affection is to have a certain hour in the day when she thirks of her husband.

Heaven is a place where a man will always be just as hungry when he begins his dessert as he was when he finished his soup.

The fact that a man always dresses in black and never buys loud ties is no proof that he doesn't wear baby-blue underclothes and yellow garters.

Express Train Robbed.

San Antonio, Tex., May 14.—This morning at 2 o'clock a Southern Pacific express train was held up by three men at Losier, 265 miles west of here, and the safe of the Wells Fargo express car was blown open. The robbers escaped with the booty, but it is known what amount they secured.

W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co.

May 17th to 22d.

There is just now no theme or topic of such great interest to mothers of school girls, and the young ladies themselves, as materials for school commencement Dresses.

In answer to the great demand for such fabrics we have made, recently, great purchases of

8-4 White French Organdies

These New Organdies have arrived, and are now on our counters; the prices run, 35c, 40c, 45c, 50c, 60c, 65c, 75c, 85c and $1.00 per yard.

These organdies at these prices are by far the best values we have ever shown—the sheerest, best finished organdies in the world. There is no limit to the interest our people attach to genuine values, and we sum up this advertisement by saying, that never have we offered such interesting values.

W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co.

"PARADISE"

FOR SALE.

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DISMISSAL FROM THE ARMY

RECOMMENDATION OF THE COURT-MARTIAL IN CAPTAIN ROMEYN'S CASE.

Story of a Dashing Youug Lieutenant, a Brother Officer's Wife and an Irascible Old Captain.

Washington, May 14.—Dismissal from the army is the sentence of the court martial in the case of Captain Henry Romeyn, accompanied by a recommendation for mercy. The offense was that of knocking down First Lieutenant M. J. O'Brien on the parade ground at Fort McPherson, Georgia, in the presence of the soldiers.

It appeared from the testimony at the hearing that Lieut. O'Brien was fortunate in possessing for a wife the prettiest woman, the most graceful dancer and the most fearless bicycle rider of all the charming women at the post. She is the daughter of Capt. Kendall, of the Sixth United States cavalry, stationed at Fort Myer; is well educated, accomplished and possessed of fascinations that at all public gatherings brought dozens of officers about her.

About the time Mrs. O'Brien had aroused intense feeling against herself on the part of the other ladies, Lieut. Bamford, fresh from West Point, arrived at the post, and became a boarder in the house of Lieut. O'Brien. The young lieutenant was a graceful dancer, rode a wheel as gracefully as he did a horse, and had various other accomplishments which made him a sort of a social lion. He finally became engaged to be married to the very estimable daughter of Capt. Romeyn, but soon after this the old story about true love never running smooth became emphasized. The ladies at the post talked about the long rides which the lieutenant and Mrs. O'Brien took into the country almost daily together on their wheels, and when, on one occasion, they rode a tandem, gossip became terrific.

The ladies at the post shunned Mrs. O'Brien and denounced her bicycle rides and dancing with Lieut. Bamford as "scandalous" and "perfectly awful." Finally Miss Romeyn told her father, Captain Romeyn, that her betrothed was neglecting her in a manner that wounded her self-respect, and upon the advice of Captain Romeyn the young lady informed Lieut. Bamford that their engagement was at an end.

Following all this, Mrs. O'Brien made the startling announcement that she was going to Washington to witness the inauguraton of President McKinley, and that Lieut. Bamford had consented to go with her as an escort. It Mrs. O'Brien had been shunned before, she was cut dead after this announcement.

The Washington outing was abandoned. Soon after this Lieut. O'Brien heard ugly stories in which his wife's name was connected. He believed that the remarks had been made by Captain Romeyn, who is noted for being of a Puritanical disposition, and when he met the captain on parade ground he accused him of it. The captain denied having made the remarks and it is said Lieut. O'Brien, in anger, called him a liar. Captsin Romeyn promptly knocked down the lieutenant, who preferred charges, and a court martial was ordered.

The sentence of dismissal is accompanied by a recommendation by a bare majority of the court for mercy. The papers will be presented to President McKinley next Monday for his approval.

A strong effort will be made to induce the President to mitigate the sentence.

ESCAPED HIS CREDITORS.

Charles Roth Who Was Financially Embarrassed Committed Suicide.

New York, May 14.—Charles Roth, a lawyer, shot and killed himself in a bed room of his flat, this afternoon, while his wife and a policeman, with a warrant for his arrest, were breaking down the door. He had become financially involved and had threatened to kill himself and his wife.

Mrs. Roth got a summons for him yesterday to appear in police court today. When she put it into his hands last night he became so violent that she fled from the house. When Mrs. Roth and a policeman reached the house this morning Mrs. Roth knocked on her husband's bed room door. The policeman had advised her to act cautiously. But she forgot and told her husband that she had a policeman with her when he called out to know what she wanted. He refused to open the door. Then Mrs. Roth and the policeman went into the adjoining flat and by means of the fire escape climbed through a window into Roth's flat. When Policeman Maloney reached the bed room next to the parlor he found Roth dead, lying face downward upon the floor. He had a bullet wound in the right side of his head. When the wife saw what her husband had done she became frantic with grief.

STEAMBOAT PILOTS WARNED.

Desperate Measures to Protect Levees—Estimate of Overflow Damage.

New Orleans, La., May 15.—Simon Le Blanc, levee commissioner of Iberville parish, in a notice published in the New Orleans papers, warns the steamers Ouchita, Leathers and Speed and others that he has instructed his day and night levee guards to open fire on these and any other steamboats that come too near the levee or travel too fast. The boats are advised to provide extra pilots so as to have them ready to take the places of the regular pilots in case the latter are shot by the guards. The pilots reply that in case one of their number is shot it will assure a crevasse, as the boat will become unmanageable, dash against the bank and destroy the levee beyond all question.

It is now possible to estimate the damage done in Louisiana by the overflow, and it is much less than at first estimated. The actual amount of cotton planted and destroyed by overflow will not exceed from twenty-five to twenty-eight thousand bales, and it is probable that some of the land overflowed can yet be replanted in cotton when the water goes down.

Men and Cattle Killed in a Wreck.

Perry, O. T., May 14.—News reached here of a fatal freight train wreck on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad east of here yesterday. The train was heavily loaded with cattle and the engine jumped the track. Five men were killed or injured. Engineer McCartney and Fireman Onerly were injured seriously. The man in charge of the cattle was fatally injured, also one brakeman, and a negro boy was killed. Fifty head of cattle were killed outright. The cattle were jammed together and cut and maimed; and while some slowly died of their thirst, others were smothered to death.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

Robert P. Porter Argues Their Benefit to the Government.

It is stated that Mr. Chauncey M. Depew has become interested in the idea of establishing postal savings banks in the United States, and that we may soon expect a letter from him on the subject. It is time this question was taken up seriously. The establishment of such a system would be of incalculable benefit to the government, and its influence in counteracting the anarchistical tendency of the times would be great. The last available report shows, in the United Kingdom, 5,748,239 open postoffice savings accounts. This means that five or six millions of people have direct financial dealings with the government. The effect of such an army of thrifty men, women and children dealing with their own government must be beneficial. Nearly twenty years ago I took up this matter at the request of Gen. La Rue Harrison, of the Postoffice Department, and May 22, 1878, read a paper on the subject before the American Social Science Association at Cincinnati. A bill for the establishment of postal savings banks had been introduced by Mr. Weddell (House Bill 2694) January, 1879. It was carefully revised at the time to meet more directly the wants of those of the working classes who might desire to invest their surplus earnings in government securities. Its provisions, as I recall them, were in brief as follows:

Deposits of any sum from twenty-five cents to $300 may be received at designated money order offices, which deposits shall be entitled to 3 per cent. interest, and may be withdrawn at any time on demand of the depositor. Married women, and children above the age of 12 years, may become depositors in their own right, and their deposits are protected from withdrawal or disturbance by husband, parent or guardian. Deposits are exempt from taxation and from seizure for debt. They are receivable and payable, with interest, in national bank notes and in United States notes and coin. The credit of the United States is irrevocably pledged for the repayment of these deposits, and no possible loss can occur to the depositor. Deposits and withdrawals are to be entered in a pass book, to be kept by the depositor; and, in addition to this, each deposit is to be acknowledged by a certificate from the Postmaster-General. The account of each depositor is to be kept in a ledger at the central office, in Washington, so that in case a depositor loses his pass book it can be of no value to the finder or the thief; but a new book will be issued to the depositor containing a duplicate of each entry in the original. No loss to depositors can possibly happen from the dishonesty of officials. Such losses, if any occur, are to be sustained by the government.

Depositors cannot sell, loan or give away their pass books or certificates, or the deposits represented therein. If a depositor desires to make use of his balance, or any part of it, he must do so by means of a withdrawal in his own name or that of some person to whom he has given a legally executed power of attorney. After a depositor's balance on pass book has accumulated to $100 or more, he may, if he so desires, have it invested by the Postmaster-General in any United States 4 per cent. bonds authorized by law, or, if the depositor prefers, he may have his money transferred to the books of the Treasury, into what is known as an "inscribed debt," or open book account, for which he receives a certificate as an acknowledgement, and such account will bear 4 per cent. interest, the same as a bond. The inscribed debt may be sold or transferred by application to the Treasurer, but it has this advantage over the bond, that it is perfectly safe from loss, and lost certificates of debt may be renewed to the loser; and in case of sale of such debt the old certificate is of no value, but the purchaser is entitled to a new one.

If this bill had become a law we should have had several million depositors, and there are strong probabilities that it would have ended all the wild financial notions that have brought so much disaster to the people of the country. It would have also saved hundreds of millions of dollars of the people's savings, much of which has been lost in speculation and in investments that were certain to come to grief. One of the most interesting facts in connection with my inquiry into the working of postal savings banks in England was that I discovered that the honor of originating the Postoffice savings bank system in that country was in a large measure due to Mr. Gladstone, who, having clearly foreseen the immense benefit of such a system of saving for the multitudes, introduced the bill which is now the law with one of his remarkable speeches and carried it through Parliament. Mr. Gladstone was so interested with the idea of establishing this system in the United States that he wrote me an autograph letter on the subject, urging that the matter be vigorously pushed, and sent me, with his compliments, a stupendous volume of documents, all bound together, which had been issued by the British Government for the purpose of more readily disseminating this useful information to countries desirous of starting similar banking systems. This volume contains not only the laws, but the blanks, the pass books, the methods of keeping the accounts, and, in short, they keep the whole system.

The growth of this popular system of saving in England has been steady and remarkable. Instead of injuring private savings banks, they have gone on increasing in their deposits, the Postoffice savings banks apparently gathering up the fragments which before their establishment were squandered and wasted or lost in foolish and unreliable investments. Beginning in 1861, with deposits of $8,473,620, we find a steady increase year by year, until in 1876, when there were 3,166,137 deposits, and a balance on hand of $140,557,825. These figures were the latest data in the address referred to above. Since then these depositories of the people's savings have trebled their business, and the balance on hand, exclusive of investments in government stocks, now exceeds $400,000,000. The last report at hand shows the annual amount received to be $135,000,000; paid out, $110,000,000, and the capital over $402,000,000. It would seem to me the success attending the establishment of this system, not only in England, but on the Continent, would commend it to the people of the United States. The country will recognize at once the universal boon of a bank thus maintained at the public expense, secured by public responsibility, with the assets of the public for its capital, with a branch in every town and village, and numerous branches in every city, open at almost all hours, and paying a fair amount of interest. Surely here we have a subject for the Monetary Commission to consider, should the bill appointing one pass at the extra session. The establishment of these banks would, in my opinion, do much in ultimately winning over the vast masses of the industrial classes of the United States to those habits of forethought and self-denial which bring enduring reward to the individual and material aid to the safety of the State. It would make bond scandals impossible, and forever crush out the silver craze.

ROBERT F. PORTER.

THE WORLD OF STYLE

MRS. McKINLEY'S FAVORITE COLOR—IRVING SHORTENS HIMSELF.

Smart Gowns Worn by Society Women—Social Chat and Other Gossip—Our New York Letter.

Now that only an echo remains of the great Grant parade, one has time to reflect on the many little attentions that were paid to Mrs. McKinley on her first appearance of importance in New York as the First Lady of the Land.

Above all, and pre-eminently first, the McKinley family are simple in their tastes; and theRe ception Committee was wide enough awake to remember that Mrs. McKinley's favorite color is blue. This delicate tint suits her lily-white skin and lily-like physique to perfection; just as rich oriental red is the favorite color of Mrs. Cleveland and well suited to her full womanhood and robust health.

The rooms at the hotel where the President and his wife stopped while in New York were tastefully fitted up in pale blue. There was even a big bunch of forget-me-nots—which Mrs. McKinley held in her hand as she viewed the parade from the window of a cottage hotel near the Monument. The day was a wild one, and she wisely forsook the Grand Stand and her husband's side for sheltered quarters.

The inclemency of the weather was anticipated; and a cosy room had been prepared for the reception. A grate fire of log-wood made the room more cheerful.

The dainty muslin curtains were tied with big blue bows; a canary chirped gaily in a gilt cage suspended by a blue ribbon; and large bunches of sweet peas helped to remind her that New Yorkers loved her for her simple tastes, had not forgotten some of her fancies, and were anxious to have her feel she was their guest as a woman, as well as the Lady of the White House.

These little attentions are very dear to women and rarely fail to have the expected effect. When Queen Victoria's eldest daughter, now the Dowager Empress of Germany, left England at her marriage, her chief regret was at leaving the pretty pink room of her girlhood in Windsor Castle. Her mother had thought of this, and arranged her daughter's private room in the great German Castle exactly like the one the young girl was leaving. To this day, the ex-Empress cherishes every little knick-knack that came from the loving hands of her Royal mother that day.

The same thing happened last summer when Princess Maud, daughter of the Prince and Princess of Wales—"darling Harry" as she is fondly called by the family—was taken to Denmark, after her marriage to her cousin Prince Charlie.

Miss Julia Grant, granddaughter of the famous General, attracted a great deal of attention while driving in Central Park the other day. She is a tall distinguished girl, with a face that lights up beautifully in conversation. When I saw her she was exquisitely gowned in dove gray broad-cloth, which had a stylish open fronted Eton, the collar forming three square tabs. The coat was lined with delicate pink silk and she wore a muslin front of the same tint.

Miss Grant is a prime favorite in society, not only here but in Chicago, where she is often entertained by her aunt, Mrs. Potter Palmer, in her "Castle" on the Lake Shore Drive, near Lincoln Park.

I recently met Mrs. Palmer, en route for Europe, where she is probably the best known American woman who crosses annually. She is considered a most sagacious diplomat and is lionized wherever she goes. When she is occupying her home in the windy city, the Stars and Stripes float from the "Castle" turret, just as the Union Jack does when Queen Victoria is at Windsor. She is a sort of Queen Victoria in Chicago.

Her handsome figure when I saw her on the steamer wharf, was well shown off in a blue worsted traveling frock, which had a double breasted Norfolk jacket with a single plait well stitched on each side of the double row of buttons.

Mrs. Palmer is a warm friend of Sir Henry Irving, the distinguished English actor, who is not only a past master in the art of stage craft and scenic effects, but also in make-up.

This reminds me that his latest impersonation, that of Napoleon I. in "Madame Sans-Gene," worried his friends, who were at a loss to understand how he could possibly, with any degree of accuracy, look the character when he has nothing physically but his nose (which is Napoleon in its moulding) to help him.

Sir Henry is five feet eleven inches in height, and despite his real name, John Henry Brodrib, is narrow chested and of slender build.

But the likeness to Napoleon was startling as he made his entrance at the first night production. He had cunningly accomplished this by wearing a sheath, over which the clothes (fac similies of the garments of the Emperor) fitted perfectly. Shortness assisted by the fullness of figure and width of shoulder, thus secured, was accentuated by a cunning abbreviation of the thigh, brought about by cleverly adapted small clothes. The transformation was most effective.

Mrs. Orme Wilson and her husband's sister, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., are always marked figures in the Sunday Church parade along Fifth avenue. Last Sunday they were charmingly gowned in suits of the very latest patterns, Mrs. Wilson in violet hammock cloth, with a pointed three-button Eton coat; Mrs. Vanderbilt choosing a pretty novelty cloth and a smart jacket with open front, which was lined with plaid silk.

Of the 59,000 men that marched in line here on Grant Monument Day, not a section got half the hearty applause given the blue jackets from the battle ships, powder monkeys and all. The boys looked sturdy; and their uniforms while neat, were in striking contrast to the spick and span newness of the feather-bed regiments.

The spectators seemed to recognize that these were the chaps who are actually doing something for the good of their country. And the bands helped the enthusiasm by playing "They All Love Jack" and "A Life on the Ocean Wave" as the tars and marines went by the Monument.

The sensible gowns illustrated above were made by the National Cloak Co., West Twenty-third street, New York.

Her gown was of violet hammock cloth, with a pointed three-button Eton.

A smart open-fronted coat lined with plaid silk—the suit of novelty cloth.

An exquisite gown in dove grey broad cloth, the open Eton lined with shell pink silk.

The handsome travelling frock of blue worsted had a stylish double-breasted Norfolk jacket.

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MARKET RULED STEADY

Decline Met by Recovery on All Speculative Stocks.

SUGAR AND COAL STOCKS LEADERS

GOLD SHIPMENTS NOT A FACTOR IN THE TRADING.

Reported Increase of Cotton Acreage Over Last Year Causes the Market to Rule Dull, Inactive and Closely Speculative.

New York, May 15.—The net decline for the day amounted to but little over ¼ per cent. In other words the stock market recovered during the afternoon about as much as it declined in the morning. Trading was affected early in the day by unfavorable Washington reports, but in the afternoon the Washington news took a favorable turn along the line that the President's message might not go in on Monday, and that if it did the tone would be peaceful and not calculated to hurt business interest.

There was thought to be some speculative liquidation in Sugar and the Coal stocks. The latter were of course depressed by the proposed investigation, although officers of the companies did not attach very much importance to the proceedings. Gold shipments were about as expected, but were not a factor in the trading. Today's market was expected to be narrow, with, perhaps, some covering as a result of more peaceful Washington news.

Opinions as to whether Sugar acted strong or not were conflicting. A report gained currency to the effect that several capitalists who ordinarily have quite large lines of the stock were selling out because they expected to be away during the summer, and did not want to take any risks in regard to tariff changes. There was also a feeling that the disposition at Washington to press the suits against Mr. Havemeyer and Mr. Searles did not argue well for the price of the stock.

Selling of Jersey Central was pushed by people who claim that the financial situation of the property and the dull coal trade will require radical action. It was claimed by the bears the bills for supplies were pressing, and the dull coal trade prevented money coming into the treasury from sales and the hauling of coal.

They claimed that Jersey Central was intrinsically the weakest of the coal stocks, and anticipated a reflection of the situation in the price of the stock.

Earnings on Northern Pacific first week in May, increase, $36,481. C. C. C. and St. L. first week in May, decrease, $13,707.

Dividends payable to-day was as follows: Lake Erie and Western preferred, 1¼ per cent.; Pullman, 2 per cent.

Books of cotton oil preferred close today.

The dullness and inactivity in the cotton market, speculatively, are no doubt entirely due to the stagnation of business throughout the country. Merchants in all departments of business are awaiting final action of Congress upon the tariff bill, and until this is settled no very great revival can be reasonably looked for. The mills cannot go on turning their cotton into yarns and cloth because it is worth more as a bale of cotton than the bale of cotton would be worth made into cloth. Sentiment is in favor of slightly lower prices on the improving character of crop reports and stagnation in business.

The Bureau report estimates the increase of acreage of 5.4 per cent. over last year. Government estimates of acreage, however, are generally, if not always, too low. The figures are doubtless based upon the assumption that much of the overplowed lands in the Mississippi Valley will not be clear of water in time to plant a crop this season. If this should prove not to be the case, the increase in acreage will, of course, be larger.

The visible supply of cotton continues to rapidly decline, and last Saturday was less than at the same time last year, for the first time this season. During the past six weeks the weekly reduction in this item has averaged 70,000 bales, and it is entirely probable that the end of the crop year of 1896-97 will be reached with a smaller visible supply of cotton in the markets of the world than for many years; as compared with last year the shortage will be in the neighborhood of 200,000 bales.

Stocks.	
Am. Spirits Mfg Co	10¼
pref'd	28½
Atchison	10½
pref'd	19"
American Cotton Oil	10
pref'd	55"
American Tobacco	70⅝
pref'd	104
B. & O.	11¼
Bay State Gas	9
C. C. C. & St. L.	27⅝
Canada Southern	46½
C. & O.	16¼
R. & O.	72½
Chicago Gas	79¼
Colorado Fuel and Iron	16¼
Canadian Pacific	54
Consolidated Gas	159
Del., Lack. & W.	148
Delaware & Hudson	104½
Denver & Rio Grande	9½
pref'd	36½
Erie	11⅝
General Electric	30⅞
Hocking Valley	1½
Illinois Central	92⅝
L. Central	75½
L. & N.	43⅝
L. E. & W.	12½
pref'd	61
Lachlede Gas	22
Lead	23½
pref'd	92
Lake Shore	162
Missouri Pacific	12⅝
Mobile & Ohio	16
Manhattan	84½
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	10½
pref'd	26½
Michigan Central	95
North American	3⅝
Northern Pacific	12
pref'd	35¾
N. W.	103¾
pref'd	153
N. Y. Central	98⅝
Omaha	55½
pref'd	138
Ontario & Western	13¾
Pullman Palace Car Co	157
Pacific Mail	27
Rock Island	62½
Reading	18
Sugar	112¾
pref'd	102¾
St. Paul	72½
pref'd	131½
Standard Rope & Twine	6½
Southern Railway	7⅞
pref'd	25½
Silver Certificates	61½
Sus. & Western	7
pref'd	20½
Tenn. Coal & Iron	18½
Texas Pacific	8
Union Pacific	6⅝
U. S. Rubber	12
pref'd	63
U. S. Leather	6⅝
pref'd	53
W. & L. E.	⅞
pref'd	2¾
Wabash	5
pref'd	12⅝
Western Union	76⅞

LONDON MONEY.

London, May 15.—12:30 P. M.—Consols, 1.13¼ for money and 1.13⅝ for the account.

Bar silver, steady at 28 1-16d.

LONDON STOCK CLOSE

London, May 15.—The market for Americans closed as follows:

Southern Railway preferred, 25¾; St. Paul, 73; New York Central, 99¼; Union Pacific, 6 3-8; Reading, 18¼; Louisville and Nashville, 44.

BANK STATEMENT.

New York, May 15.—The weekly statement of the Associated Banks shows the following changes:

Reserve, increase, $394,525; Specie, increase, 561,500; deposits, increase, 1,851,500; circulation, decrease, 188,200; legal tender, increase, 295,900; loans, increase, 1,031,000.

NEW YORK COTTON FUTURES.

New York, May 15.—Cotton futures closed steady; sales, 36,000 bales. January, 6.92; February, 6.96; March, 7c.; May, 7.42; June, 7.43; July, 7.46; August, 7.38; September, 7.04; October, 6.86; November, 6.85; December, 6.88.

LIVERPOOL COTTON FUTURES.

Liverpool, May 15.—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—Spots dull; prices unchanged. American middling, 4 5-32d.; sales, 6,000 bales; export, 300; recipts, 16,000; American, 15,600.

Futures opened quiet; demand fair.

May, 4.05; May and June, 4.04@4.05; June and July, 4.03@4.04; July and August, 4.03; August and September, 4d. @3.63; September and October, 3.57@356; October and November, 3.51; November and December, 3.49; December and January, 3.48; January and February, 3.48; February and March, 3.48.

Futures quiet at the decline.

1 P. M.—Cotton—Sales, 6,000 bales; American, 5,500; middling, 4 5-32.

Futures closed steady at decline.

May, 4.06; May and June, 4.05@4.06; June and July, 4.04@4.05; July and August, 4.03@4.04; August and September, 3.62@4d; September and October, 3.56; October and November, 3.51; November and December, 3.49; December and January, 3.47@3.48; January and February, 3.47@3.48; Feburary and March, 3.48.

NEW YORK SPOT COTTON.

New York, May 15.—Spot market quiet and firm. Middling uplands, 7⅞s; sales 487 bales.

COTTON AT THE PORTS.

New York, May 15.—The following are the total net recipts of cotton at the ports to-day:

Boston, 218; Charleston, 11; Mobile, 7; New Orleans, 789; Norfolk, 1,130; Savannah, 197; Houston, 500.

CHRONICLE'S COTTON REPORT.

New York, May 15.—The Chronicle this morning says: Visible supply, 2,732,729 bales, of which American, 2,333,429. Crop in sight, 8,123,102. In sight during the week, 46,460. The Chronicle's weather reports say rain has been general in the south during the week, in some places rather heavy. As a rule the rain was needed. Crop in Texas is in fair condition. Cool weather and better stands are complained of in Mississippi and Arkansas. Planting is completed as a rule in the uplands, and seed is now being put in on some recent overflowed land. The river is steadily falling at Memphis and Helena.

Chicago Produce Market.

Chicago, May 15.

Leading futures ranged as follows:

	Opening.	Closing
WHEAT—		
July	73½	72⅞
Sept	68⅝	68⅛
CORN—		
July	25½	25
Sept	26⅛	26⅛
OATS—		
July	18½	18½
Sept	18½	18⅛
PORK—		
July	$8 60	$8 45
Sept	8 65	8 50
LARD—		
July	3 95	3 87½
Sept	4 02	3 97½
RIBS—		
July	4 65	4 55
Sept	4 67	4 60

Raleigh Cotton Market.

Strict good middling	7⅝ to 7¾
Good middling	7½ to 7⅝
Strict middling	7½
Middling	7⅜ to 7½

Prices firm.

Private wire of John A. Duncan, 307 Wilmington street, Raleigh, N. C.

New York, May 15.—Stocks: The market opened quiet and heavy, but gradually developed weakness under selling by a newly formed commission house of rather speculative tendencies. It is claimed that somebody has early information in regard to the tenor of the President's messages, and is convinced that its tone wil be more bellicose than is generally expected. Further the bears argue that in any event Senator Morgan's Cuban resolution will come up for consideration at 2 o'clock on Monday, before the foreign relations committee of the Senate and that unless something unexpected happens between now and then the resolutions will undoubtedly be favorably reported by the committee. In fact, the Street is inclined to work itself into a state of nervousness over a lot of war scares. The result was seen in the market during the last hour, when support seemed to be withdrawn and the bears had it all their own way. Chicago Gas was the principal object of attack. The belief seems to be growing, whether rightly or wrongly it is impossible to say, that the Illinois legislature will not pass the Consolidation Bill. This is at best only a negative bear argument. The company will be no worse off than it was before the introduction of the bill, and will in all probability continue to do business and to earn dividends. The week closes with prices lower than on last Saturday. This does not indicate necessarily that there has been any very heavy liquidation, but merely reflects the character of the market which is narrow and professional.

As a rule a market controlled by professionals has a bearish tendency. Owing to the fact that the bear side requires less money to operate on than the bull side, the small trader is always inclined to espouse it. Barring the possibility of complications with Spain there is nothing in the outlook to sell stocks on. Although people in the East are somewhat inclined to be pessimistic, in the West there is a growing feeling of hopelessness. Railroad earnings promise to improve in the near future. Crop conditions are favorable, and—this is a very important feature—the westbound traffic on the Western roads is steadily increasing. Gold exports will probably continue, but considering the strength of the position of the Treasury and the unusually large gold holdings of the banks it is absurd to try to get up scares on this point. The bank statement showed increased loans of only $1,000,000.

PRICE, McCORMICK & CO.

New York, May 15.—The features of interest to the trade during the past week have been the Government Bureau report, on the 10th inst., and the continued active demand for spot cotton. The Bureau report was distinctly on the whole unfavorable in regards to the progress of the crop, but it represented a condition of affairs which existed on the first of the month. Up to the time the Bureau report was made up, rain was needed in Texas and since then the supply of moisture has been amply sufficient, and the crop in the State named is, without doubt, better than the average at this season of the year. The Government report and private advices as well have comtntimed othajlp'ys.0G cmf cmf cmfcm plained that the growth of the plant has been retarded by cool nights, while this was doubtless true at the time of compiling the report, more favorable weather has prevailed and will soon remedy this defect in condition. While the crop is admittedly backward as compared with last year, it must be remembered that the crop of last year was unusually early in the season. With the advent of seasonable weather, it is not unlikely that the backwardness of the present crop will be made up by the first to tenth of July. The Bureau report estimated the increase in acreage at 5.4 per cent. over last year. Government estimates of acreage however, are generally, if not always, too low. The figures are doubtless based upon the assumption that much of the overflowed cotton lands in the Mississippi Valley will not be clear of water in time to plant a crop this season. If this should prove not to be the case, the increase in acreage, of course, will be larger. If we accept the Government figures as being reasonably correct, we find the acreage this year would be, approximately, 24,711,383 acres, and this breadth of land under cultivation in the staple with an ordinary propitious season, will produce sufficient cotton to fill the requirements for the article from this country. The news from Fall River is not encouraging, prices for print cloths have been reduced until any further cut would bring quotations below the cost of production, if, indeed they have not already reached this position. Today's prices for print cloths were 2 7-16c., which is as low as they have ever been quoted. In addition the mills at that centre are reported as not being fully engaged ahead, and any improvement in business is rather hoped for than expected. This is also true of the Southern cotton mills, and a meeting of the latter has been recently called to consider the advisability of reducing the output. The dullness and inactivity in the cotton markets, speculatively, are no doubt entirely due to the stagnation of business throughout the country. Merchants in all departments of business are awaiting final action of Congress upon the Tariff bill and until this is disposed of we cannot reasonably look for any very great revival. The mills cannot go on turning their cotton into yarns and cloth because it is worth more as a bale of cotton than that bales of cotton would be worth made into cloth. Sentiment is in favor of slightly lower prices on the improving character of crop reports and stagnation in business.

Chicago, May 15.—Wheat: While the wheat market was stronger and higher during the past week, there was but a relatively small business done. Shorts were the better buyers all through, both at home and ouside, the statistics received being bullish. The visible supply shows a decrease of 2, 550,000 bushels, and was considerably in excess of what the majority believed it would be, hence was a bullish factor. The Government crop report was a disappointment in giving the condition of Winter wheat on May 1 at 81.4, as it was predicted it would be under 77. This suggests a crop of 300,000,000 bushels. The crop was made up from returns mailed the department on April 30. California since then and Kansas as well as Indiana and Illinois have lost ground. The report puts California at 96. Messages received from there put the prospective crop at 30,000,000 bushels, or 23 per cent. under that produced in 1896. The April condition as given out by the Government was 81.4, suggesting only a decline of 1.2 points last month. A year ago in May the condition was 82.7 and we got only a 244,000,000 bushel crop, and it was very poor in point of quality. Today the country is bare of Winter wheat. We actually need a big crop to bring supplies back to a normal condition to make up for present deficiency, besides supplying the year's want. Spring wheat yield last year was 163,000,000 bushels. It promises to be larger this year. If it should be 200,000,000 bushels there would be no surfeit of wheat in America. Unless we get a total crop of 500,000,000 bushels this harvest we are going to have a relative scarcity of wheat. And there is no prospect of a crop of that size. If we get an average crop of good wheat, say 460,000,000 bushels, we shall be doing very well. Ideal weather for the growing crop prevailed nearly to the river side of the Rocky Mountains. On the other side weather is hot, the ground parched, the wheat crop prospects becoming poorer daily. Messages from San Francisco were fully as doleful in their import as those that have been coming for about two weeks now. It sounds a little strange to hear that they are expecting rain in California when we all know this is the dry season in that country. The wish may be father to the thought, for they certainly need rain badly.

CORN. Corn advanced slightly, more in sympathy with strength in wheat than from any enlarged grade, although there were some very fair buying for local account. The continued small receipts and demand for May corn from carriers stimulated the whole market moderately.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE

1897.

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A COLORED SUPPLEMENT WITH THE SEMI-WEEKLY.

There is a place in the United States for a weekly of really high intellectual quality, and the American people have given THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE the compliment of a lavish welcome. During the past year THE WEEKLY was taken in over 245,000 families and read by about 1,250,000 people. Every effort will be made in 1897 to brighten and enrich the paper and make it necessary to thousands of new friends.

Patriotic, self-respecting and enterprising, THE TRIBUNE is fearless and scholarly in editorial comment on public affairs, steadfast in principle, and not whirled about with every gust of passion; and it exhibits in every issue the truly American qualities of quickness, directness, brilliancy and force. It has won from Democratic rivals, by its thoroughly American spirit, the admission that it commands the respect of all parties."

In directing attention, early and pointedly, to the availability of McKinley and Hobart for the Republican nominations in 1896, THE TRIBUNE played a now well known and important part.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE ministers to all the sweet and wholesome interests of life; and it is distinctly a paper for families and for those who want the spirit and the editorials of the leading Republican paper of the United States. It has an excellent Agricultural page, a page of Science and Mechanics, a charming page especially for women, a strong array of market reports of unchallenged excellence, and book reviews, foreign letters, and bright miscellany, in addition to the news of the week.

It can usually be subscribed for with local county weeklies. Sample copies free.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY is printed on Tuesday and Friday, and gives twice as much matter as The Weekly.

The craving for color on the part of the young, and even of other members of a family, has now been recognized by THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE in the publication of a colored supplement of 16 pages, with each Friday's paper. If not gratified in a proper way, the liking for pictures and innocent bright reading matter will incline many to seek in less desirable publications that which they cannot find in their favorite paper. The jokes and quaint paragraphs, and the fifty-or more political cartoons, humorous sketches and half-tones, and other amusing contents of the colored supplement will prove a welcome addition to the wiser and weightier parts of the paper. It is printed on superfine paper.

There is great need for a low-priced popular humorous weekly in this country. The present pictoral weeklies, whether printed in black or in colors, all sell for 10 cents a copy, or for $5.00 a year. THE TRIBUNE'S colored supplement is virtually a 5 cent pictoral weekly, in several colors, worth $2.50 a year. At this price, however, it would be expensive, if sold separately, but it is to be sent free to every subscriber to the SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE who sends to THE TRIBUNE direct the regular price of $2.00 a year. This is a bargain, considering the fact that THE TRIBUNE is incapable of sending into any family anything which is unfit to be read there.

Sample copies of Friday's SEMI-WEEKLY (with colored supplement each Friday) will be sent to those who forward to THE TRIBUNE direct the regular price of $2.00 a year. Those who do not remit $2.00 to THE TRIBUNE direct will not receive the colored supplement.

DAILY, $8.00 a year. SUNDAY TRIBUNE, $2.00. SEMI-WEEKLY $2.00. WEEKLY, $1.00. TRIBUNE ALMANAC for 1897, with full election returns, out in January, 25 cents a copy. THE TRIBUNE, NEW YORK.

THE TWICE-A-WEEK

One Dollar a Year. Issued Wednesday and Saturday Mornings.

Beginning January 1, 1897, the Weekly Courier-Journal was changed to the Twice-a-Week Courier-Journal. Publication days are Wednesday and Saturday. The Wednesday paper will be devoted to news and political topics. The Saturday issue will be devoted to stories, miscellany, pictures, poetry, etc.—a perfect family paper.

Each issue will be six pages, or twelve pages a week—an ncrease of two pages a week, 104 pages or 832 columns a year.

The politics of the paper will not be changed ,and the battle for pure Democracy and true Democratic principles will be continued successfully in the future as in the past. In spite of the expenses involved in the improvements noted, the price of the Twice-a-week Courier Journal will remain the same, $1 a year. A feature during the coming year will be the editorials of Mr. Henry Watterson, on political and other topics of the day.

Daily Courier-Journal, 1 year	$6 00
Daily and Sunday, 1 year	8 00
Sunday alone, 1 year	2 00

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Raleigh, N. C.

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JOHN GILL, Receiver.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect April 4, 1897.

North Bound.

	No. 2, Daily.
Lv. Wilmington	8.00 a m
Ar. Fayetteville	11:10 a m
Lv. Fayetteville	11:27 a m
Lv. Fayetteville	11:21 a m
*Lv. Sanford	1:00 p m
Lv. Climax	2:55 p m
Ar. Greensboro	3:25 p m
Lv. Greensboro	3:35 p m
Lv. Stokesdale	4:23 p m
Lv. Walnut Cove	4:55 p m
Lv. Rural Hall	5:26 p m
Ar. Mt. Airy	6:50 p m

South Bound.

	No. 1, Daily.
Lv. Mt. Airy	8:40 a m
Lv. Rural Hall	10:04 a m
Lv. Walnut Cove	10:32 a m
Lv. Stokesdale	11:07 a m
Ar. Greensboro	11:55 a m
Lv. Greensboro	12:15 p m
Lv. Climax	12:43 p m
*Lv. Sanford	2:40 p m
Ar. Fayetteville Junction	3:55 p m
Ar. Fayetteville	3:58 p m
Lv. Fayetteville	4:22 p m
Ar. Wilmington	7:30 p m

North Bound.

	No. 4, Daily.
Lv. Bennettsville	8:10 a m
Ar. Maxton	9:23 a m
Lv. Maxton	9:33 a m
Lv. Red Springs	10:04 a m
Lv. Hope Mills	10:52 a m
Ar. Fayetteville	11:16 a m

South Bound.

	No. 3, Daily.
Lv. Fayetteville	4:25 p m
Lv. Hope Mills	4:46 p m
Lv. Red Springs	5:35 p m
Ar. Maxton	6:10 p m
Lv. Maxton	6:18 p m
Ar. Bennettsville	7:30 p m

North Bound.

	No. 16, Mixed. Daily, ex. Sun.
Lv. Ramseur	6:45 a m
Lv. Climax	8:35 a m
Ar. Greensboro	9:20 a m
Lv. Greensboro	9:35 a m
Lv. Stokesdale	11:07 a m
Ar. Madison	11:55 a m

South Bound.

	No. 15, Mixed. Daily, ex. Sun.
Lv. Madison	12:30 p m
Lv. Stokesdale	1:28 p m
Ar. Greensboro	2:40 p m
Lv. Greensboro	3:25 p m
Lv. Climax	4:20 p m
Ar. Ramseur	6:05 p m

*Meals.

North Bound Connections.

At Fayetteville, with Atlantic Coast Line for all points north and east; at Sanford, with the Seaboard Air-Line; at Greensboro, with the Southern Railway Company; at Walnut Cove, with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Winston-Salem.

South Bound Connections.

At Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points north and west; at Greensboro, with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points north and east; at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points south; at Maxton, with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points south and southwest.

J. W. FRY, Gen. Manager. W. E. KYLE, Gen. Pass. Agt.

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SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect June 14, 1896.

TRAINS LEAVE RALEIGH:

"NORFOLK & CHATTANOOGA LIMITED."

3:40 p. m. daily—Solid vestibuled train with sleeper from Norfolk, Va., to Nashville, Tenn., via Salisbury, Morganton, Asheville, Hot Springs and Knoxville.

Connects at Durham for Oxford, Clarksville and Keysville, except Sunday. At Greensboro with Washington and Southwestern Vestibuled (limited) train for all points north, and with main line train No. 12 for Danville, Richmond and intermediate stations; also has connection for Winston-Salem, and with main line train No. 35, "United States Fast Mail," for Charlotte, Spartanburg, Greenville, Atlanta and all points South; also Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville, and all points in Florida. Sleeping car for Atlanta, Jacksonville, and at Charlotte with sleeping car for Augusta.

"CHATTANOOGA AND NORFOLK LIMITED."

11:45 a. m. daily—Solid train, consisting of Pullman sleeping cars and coaches from Nashville to Norfolk, arriving at Norfolk at 5:20 p. m., in time to connect with the Old Dominion, Merchants & Miners', Norfolk & Washington, and Baltimore, Chesapeake & Richmond Steamship Companies for all points north and east.

Connects at Selma for Fayetteville and intermediate stations on the Wilson & Fayetteville Short Cut daily; daily except Sunday for Newbern and Morehead City; daily for Goldsboro and Wilmington and intermediate stations on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

8:53 a. m. daily—Connects at Durham for Oxford, Keysville, Richmond; at Greensboro for Washington and all points north.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

3:40 p. m. daily—For Goldsboro and intermediate stations.

LOCAL.

2:00 a. m. daily—Connects at Greensboro for all points north and south and Winston-Salem and points on the Northwestern North Carolina Railroad; at Salisbury for all points in Western North Carolina, Knoxville, Tenn., Cincinnati and western points; at Charlotte for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points south. Sleeping car Raleigh to Greensboro.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT RALEIGH.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

3:40 p. m. daily—From Atlanta, Charlotte, Greensboro and all points south.

LOCAL.

7:10 a. m. daily—From Greenboro and all points north and south. Sleeping car from Greensboro to Raleigh

"NORFOLK AND CHATTANOOGA LIMITED."

3:40 p. m. daily—From all points east, Norfolk, Tarboro, Wilson and water lines.

From Golsboro, Wilmington, Fayetteville and all points in Eastern Carolina.

"CHATTANOOGA AND NORFOLK LIMITED."

11:45 a. m. daily—From New York, Washington, Lynchburg, Danville and Greensboro, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Hot Springs and Asheville.

LOCAL.

9:00 p. m. daily, except Sunday—From Goldsboro and all points east.

EXPRESS TRAIN

8:53 a. m. daily—From Goldsboro.

For tickets, routes and rates, or other information, call on or write to

THAD. C. STURGIS,
Ticket Agent, Raleigh, N. C.
J. M. CULP,
Traffic Manager.
W. H. GREEN, Gen'l Supt. W. A. TURK, G. P. A.

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CAPITAL PRINTING CO.
RALEIGH

THE DAILY TRIBUNE.

SUNDAY, MAY 16, 1897.

Weather Report.

Washington, May 15.—For North Carolina—Fair, except showers near the coast; warmer in western portions, northeasterly winds becoming easterly.

Forecast for Raleigh and vicinity: Sunday, fair and cool.

Weather Bureau Observations at 8 p. m. Yesterday.

	Tem	Rain fall.	Wind.	Weather.
Raleigh	61	.00	N.	Cloudy.
Charlotte	--	--	----	----------
Wilmington	--	--	----	----------
Hatteras	--	--	----	----------
Washington	--	--	----	----------
New York	--	--	----	----------

Local Data for Raleigh Yesterday.

Mean temperature for the day, 60; normal, 67; departure 7

Total rainfall for the day, T; normal, .21; departure, .21.

Deficiency of temperature since May 1st, 9 degrees.

Excess of temperature since January 1st, 131 degrees

Deficiency of rainfall since May 1st, 84 inches.

Excess of rainfall since January 1st, 21 inches.

Weather Conditions.

The pressure this morning is moderately high throughout the central valley and west, while slight depressions exist off the Florida coast and New England. Light showers have occurred at many stations all in small amounts.

It is cooler throughout the east, but the temperature has risen in the central valley.

Frosts were reported this morning from Pittsburg, Penn., and North Platte, Neb. High wind velocities still continue in the Lake region.

C. F. VON HERRMANN,
Section Director.

Personal.

Sheriff J. G. Grant, of Henderson county, spent yesterday in the city.

Miss Flonnie Gros, of Cary, spent yesterday in the city, the guest of Mrs. Ayer. She came up on a shopping expedition.

Mr. Ham F. Smith, Raleigh's popular city clerk, and Mr. W. J. Weir leave Monday morning for Stagville to visit Col. Bennehan Cameron.

Mr. D. H. Browder, of Winston, spent several days in the city the past week, returning to the Twin-City yesterday afternoon. Mr. Browder is an ex-Raleighite and has many friends and acquaintances here.

The Rev. Dr. John N. McCormick, of St. Luke's church, Atlanta, is in the city, the guest of Mr. Jno. C. Drewry. Dr. McCormick delivers the annual sermon before the Brotherhood of St. Andrew at Christ church at this morning's service.

Attorney General Walser went to Lexington yesterday, where he will remain with his family until he has fully recovered from a recent illness. He has been quite unwell the past several days; but is now very much improved.

Hon. John P. Faure, of New York, the treasurer of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, is in the city, the guest of Mr. Chas. M. Busbee. Mr. Faure is commissioner of charities of the city of New York and is one of the prominent men of the metropolis. He delivers one of the addresses at Metropolitan Hall this afternoon.

Mrs. Davis at Tarboro.

Mrs. Isabella C. Davis, of the International Order of King's Daughters and Sons, of New York, who is so well-known in Raleigh and throughout the State and who is now attending conventions of that order in Charleston, S. C., and Savannah, Ga., will be in Tarboro, N. C., on the 25th, 26th and 27th inst., to attend the annual convention of the King's Daughters and Sons, of North Carolina.

Writing to a prominent King's Daughter in this State, Mrs. Davis says she has traveled 4,000 miles in the South and Southwest, and has been present at 28 meetings during this extended tour.

Peace Commencement.

A very prosperous year at Peace Institute, this city, closes with the following commencement exercises:

Sunday, May 28 — Baccalaureate sermon by Rev. F. W. Farris, of Goldsboro. Special music by the Peace Institute chorus.

Wednesday, May 26—Alumnae meeting.

Thursday, May 27—Concert.

Friday, May 28—Commencement.

The studio exhibit will be open on Thursday, and after the concert that evening.

Success of a Raleigh Boy.

The many friends of Mr. Harry H. Weir will be glad to learn that he has been appointed assistant manager of the Doughty Oil Company of Toledo, Ohio.

Mr. Weir left here for New York a few days ago where he was summoned by telegraph, and was immediately appointed to this lucrative position. He left at once for Toledo and entered into the duties of assistant manager. The fact that he accepted the position means success, as he is a gentleman of rare business abilities.

Dairymen's Association.

The State Dairymen's Association will meet at Berkley Hotel in Asheville on the evening of June 20th. This is the quarterly meeting, which should have been held in May. Mr. H. A. Whiting, of Wilmington, is president of the association. Mr. G. F. Weston, of Biltmore, vice president and Mr. F. L. Emery, of Raleigh, is now acting as secretary. Mr. Emery will attend the meeting. The next annual session of the association will be held in Raleigh during the State Fair.

Funeral of Mr. Merrimon.

The mortal remains of the late Edgar Augustus Merrimon were laid to rest in Oakwood cemetery yesterday afternoon. Rev. Dr. W. C. Norman officiated. The pall-bearers were E. B. Dane, W. M. Russ, G. E. Leach, Armistead Jones, E. B. Barbee, Frank Stronach, E. T. Boykin and J. G. Brown. Mr. Merrimon had many friends in Raleigh and much sympathy is expressed for his bereaved relatives.

Men's Meeting Omitted.

The Y. M. C. A. meeting for men will be omitted today on account of the Brotherhood meeting. All association members are invited to attend the service in Metropolitan Hall at 4:30 o'clock.

Local News.

Two convicts arrived at the State prison yesterday from Lenoir.

Attention is directed to the special rates over the Seaboard Air Line, to be found in our advertising columns.

Among the noted men atteding the Episcopal convention the past few days was Mr. John Wilkes, of Charlotte, a son of the late Admiral Wilkes.

The Monday Evening Club will hold its regular monthly meeting on tomorrow evening at 8:30 p. m. at the home of Judge Montgomery.

The jockey Bobo, from New Bern, was placed in the State prison yesterday. His sentence was commuted by the Governor to life imprisonment.

At Tabernacle Baptist church this morning at 11 o'clock Dr. Simms will preach to the Governor's Guard and at night Rev. Len G. Broughton will conduct the service.

Rev. Dr. Barrett will continue the protracted services at the Christian church this week; preaching today at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. The public is cordially invited to attend all services.

Edenton Street M. E. Sunday school has about completed arrangements to go to "Occoneechee" on their annual picnic next Thursday, May 20th. It will be announced positively in Sunday school this morning.

This will be a day of especial interest to members and friends of Tabernacle Sunday school. It is May Rallying Day, and after the lesson study Rev. Len G. Broughton, of Roanoke, will deliver a short address.

Mr. Robt. Bradley, Supreme Court librarian, says that the library will be opened to the public tomorrow morning, having been closed the past several days while renovators were at work upon the carpet.

The family of State Librarian Cobb arrived here yesterday and are now stopping at the Branson House until the household and kitchen furniture arrives. The car on which it was shipped is blockaded somewhere en route.

While in Mocksville The Tribune representative spent a delightful evening at the home of ex-Mayor Will X. Coley, editor of the Davie Times. Mr. Coley has a pleasant and happy home which is rendered more especially so since the arrival of Will X., Jr.

At Central Methodist church today the pastor, Rev. E. C. Glenn, will occupy the pulpit at 11 o'clock and the presiding elder will preach in the evening. Immediately after the service the quarterly conference will be held. Rev. Mr. Glenn's subject this morning will be "Watchfulness."

One of the trustees of the Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind said yesterday that if Governor Russell appoints Capt. Day to the vacancy the board will be Democratic. He said further that if a Democrat was to be appointed the Republicans wanted Dr. McKee, who held the position before.

Raleigh's delegates to the recent session of the North Carolina Grand Commandery at Wilmington returned yesterday and report a royal good time. There were four delegates from the Raleigh lodge; but only three have returned. They are Messrs. Robt. H. Bradley, Wm. Simpson and Prof. W. E. Withers. Mr. J. W. Thompson will return within the next few days. The 1898 session be held in Raleigh.

Mr. Thomas L. Eberhardt has purchased the ice plant of Messrs. Jones and Powell, and will run it in connection with his present plant. These two factories together will turn out about thirty tons of ice daily. Mr. Eberhardt is adding new machinery to the plant bought from Jones & Powell and making other improvements. Messrs. Jones & Powell will have charge of the retail city trade. The prices will remain the same.

NEWLY LICENSED PHARMACISTS.

There Were Twenty-two Applicants But Only Twelve Stood a Successful Examination.

Only twelve of the applicants for license to practice pharmacy during the recent session of the State Pharmaceutical Association passed the examination before the examining board. There were twenty-two applicants, the largest class in the history of the association.

The following are the successful applicants, who have been licensed: F. R. Graham, of Raleigh, N. C.; Moody B. Mintz, of Southport; John B. Manly, of Salisbury; J. B. Isenhour, of Salisbury; R. D. Croom, of Maxton; Norman C. Hunter, of Enfield; W. B. Whitaker, of Enfield; T. G. Moore, of Danville, Va.; J. N. Satterwhite, of Newberry, S. C.; W. H. Vick, of Wilson.

The last two are colored and are graduates of Shaw University.

CHRIST CHURCH

Brotherhood Services Today.

Fourth Sunday after Easter, May 16, 1897.

7:30 a. m.—Corporate celebration of the holy communion.

9:30 a. m.—Bible class, discussion of, methods, etc.

11 a. m.—Morning service with anniversary sermon by Rev. J. N. McCormick, rector St. Luke's church, Atlanta, Ga.

8:30 p. m.—Final service, "The Church and the Brotherhood."

1. The past and its lessons.
2. The present and its opportunities.
3. The feature and its possibilities.

9:30 p. m.—Farewell meeting.

A cordial invitation is extended the public to attend all services.

UNDER BROTHERHOOD AUSPICES.

Public Meeting at Metropolitan Hall This Afternoon.

A public meeting under the auspices of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, will be held at Metropolitan Hall this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock. Among the speakers who are expected to deliver addresses are Mr. John P. Faure, commissioner of public charities of New York city; Hon. J. C. Buxton, of Winston, and Rev. J. M. Horner, of Oxford.

A cordial invitation is extended the public to attend.

The Waifs to Benefit.

A new idea in the way of local entertainment is the one to be given at Metropolitan Hall May 29th and 30th, when Bertram & Willard's beautiful military play, "Captain Dick," will be produced by a cast made up of local talent under the personal direction of and assisted by the author. This style of entertainment is the latest fad in New York and through the South where this play has met with most phenomenal success. Bertram & Willard, the authors of "Captain Dick," are also the authors of the "Mystic Midgets," and Prof. J. D. Smithdeal, musical director, composed the music. The ladies and gentlemen who have promised to take part of the cast are requested to meet at the armory tomorrow night at 8:30 for rehearsal.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S RULING.

The New County Superintendent of Health Will not Take Office Until September.

Some confusion seems to have developed since the recent election of county superintendents of health, and it has been a disputed question as to when their terms of office would begin. In some counties the new superintendents were about to supercede the old ones, whose terms of office do not expire until September. The matter was brought before Dr. R. H. Lewis, secretary and treasurer of the North Carolin board of health, and he in turn appealed to the Attorney-General for an opinion in the matter.

Mr. Walser has written the following opinion, which will be issued by Dr. Lewist to-wit:

"In answer to your communcation of the 7th instant, in regard to the term of office of county superintendents of health, elected on the first Monday in the present month, under section 1, laws of 1897, I have to say that under the decision of the Supreme court in the recent "asylum cases" those superintendents elected on the first Monday in September, 1895, will serve out a two-year term of ofifce ending the first Monday in September, 1897. Those elected under the new law on the first Monday in May of the present month will not take office until the expiration of the terms of the superintendents elected on the first Monday of September, 1895—that is to say, on the first Monday in September of the present year."

HE GOT THE NAMES.

Sheriff Hahn Tells of the Opposition to Public Land Sale.

Sheriff J. L. Hahn, of New Bern, called upon the Superintendent of Public Instruction yesterday, and asked to see the petition signed by New Bern citizens commending the proposition on the part of the Field and Shore Association to lease or buy public lands in Craven county, detailed reports of which have appeared in the Tribune.

Mr. Hahn told Mr. Mebane that the scheme was vigorously opposed by almost every citizen in Craven county, and they were anxious to know who could be signing a petition in its favor. He made a list of the signers of the petition, about a dozen in all.

It is said that the people of the county in many instances make a paying business of hunting and trapping on these public lands, and are loath to see the State make any disposition of them.

Notice to Our Readers.

We are in receipt of an invitation from Messrs. John Wedderburn & Co., asking that we be present at the regular monthly meeting of their Board of Awards to be held in Washington City, on the evening of the 24th of this month.

This invitation is also extended to any of the readers of our paper who find it convenient to be in Washington on that date.

The Board consists of Hon. William M. Stewart, chairman; Congressman Claude A. Swanson, of Virginia; Mr. John C. Eckloff, cashier of the Second National Bank of Washington; Mr. Frederick E. Woodward, of the firm of Woodward & Lothrop, and Mr. Arthur C. Moses, of Washington, D. C.

A Runaway.

Considerable excitement was created at the Union depot yesterday afternoon, just after the departure of the 3:40 o'clock Southern, by a right lively runaway. A horse attached to a dray became frightened some distance below the car shed and came up Martin street at "break-neck" speed. There were dozens of carriages and other vehicles standing on either side of the street and there was a general scramble to get out of the way.

However, the driver, who was quite a plucky fellow, succeeded in stopping him before the cluster of vehicles was reached.

Baptist Tabernacle Sunday-school.

This is rally day with our Sunday school. We hope to see every officer, teacher and scholar present, and we cordially invite parents and friends generally to meet with us.

At close of lesson study Rev. Len G. Broughton, of Roanoke, Va., will deliver a short address.

N. B. BROUGHTON,
Superintendent.

"The Grecian dames are sunburned."
Tro and Cres., act I, scene 3.
Our dames soon rid themselves of this trouble. They used Pond's Extract.

Cut Roses.

Carnations, etc.
Bouquets,
Floral Designs,
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FOR OUT-DOOR PLANTING—Roses, Chrysanthemums, Coleus and all kinds of bedding plants. Vines for the veranda. Cabbage, Tomatoes, Egg and other vegetable plants. Evergreen, Magnolias and Shade-Trees.

H. STEINMETZ, Florist.

North Halifax Street, near Peace Institute. 'Phone 118.

MISS EVA PALMER,

Professional nurse, of experience, offers her services to the public.

Obstetrics a Specialty.

Having completed a thorough course at the Maternite Hospital, Baltimore. She has rooms at 315 McDowell street.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America (Southern General Assembly), meets in Charlotte, May 20th, and will be in session for ten days. It is one of the largest and most representative religious assemblies in the Union. During its sessions the CHARLOTTE OBSERVER will have the most complete reports of its proceedings, and the paper will be sent to any address in the United States for entire session of ten days for 25 cents. Remit by postal note or money order. Address

CHARLOTTE OBSERVER,
Charlotte, N. C.

Proposal for Building.

Sealed proposals for the erection of the Capital Club House in the city of Raleigh will be received until noon of June 1, 1897. Plans and specifications can be seen by applying to L. A. Mahler, secretary of the Building Committee. The committee will reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

D. E. EVERITT,
Chairman Building Committee.

Special Rates via Southern Railway.

Meeting Southeastern Tariff Association, Old Point Comfort, Va.

For above occasion the Southern Railway will sell tickets May 15 to 18, inclusive, Raleigh, N. C., to Old Point Comfort, Va., and return, at $6.55 for round trip, limited 15 day's from date of sale.

Commencement State Normal and Industrial School.

For above occasion the Southern Railway will sell tickets Raleigh, N. C., to Greensboro, N. C., and return, at $3.30 for round trip. Tickets on sale May 14th to 20th, inclusive.

Annual Commencement Salem Female Academy.

For above occasion the Southern Railway will sell tickets Raleigh, N. C., to Winston-Salem, N. C., and return at $4.10 for round trip. Tickets on sale May 18th to 25th, inclusive, limited, good to return May 29th.

Commencement Exercises Oak Ridge Institute, Oak Ridge, N. C., May 23-25, 1897.

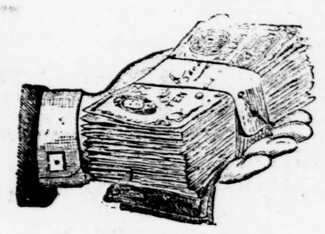
For above occasion the Southern Railway will sell tickets Raleigh, N. C. to Kernersville, N. C., and return at $3.75 for round trip. Tickets on sale May 23rd to 25th, inclusive, limited, good to return May 30th, '97.

Annual Episcopal Council of Diocese of Eastern Carolina.

For above occasion the Southern Railway will sell tickets Raleigh, N. C., to Goldsboro, N. C., and return at $2.50 for round trip. Tickets on sale May 18th, 19th and 20th, limited, good to return until May 25th, '97.

For further particulars write or call on THAD. C. STURGIS, T. A. Southern Railway, Raleigh, N. C.

W. H. GREEN, Supt.
W. A. TURK, G. P. A.
J. M. CULP, Traffic Manager.



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Is now ready. This valuable book has been thoroughly revised and brought up to date, including the Laws of 1897. It is a Library of itself for Justices of the Peace and County Officers, and is indispensable. It contains all the Legal Forms, the Statutory Law, Marriage Ceremony. The Duties and Powers of Justices of Peace and County Offices and a Complete Fee Bill.

☞ In fact **The North Carolina Manual of Law and Forms** is the one book that every Magistrate and County Officer must have for properly conducting their office.

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WANTED.

WANTED.—Do you want to rent, sell or exchange your property? Do you want employment? Have you lost or found anything? Have you money to loan? If you have, let it be known through the want column of The Daily Tribune, the best advertising medium in the State. One cent a word for each insertion. Special rates by the month or year. Situations wanted half-price.

WANTED—The Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., offers to good men good paying positions in the life and accident departments of the company in North Carolina. Apply at once to

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Raleigh, N. C.

FOR SALE OR RENT—A Job Printing Plant in Raleigh. Enquire at Tribune Office.

WILKESBORO HOTEL.

Chas. L. Zoll, Proprietor.

People desiring to spend the summer months among the mountains will do well to consult Chas. L. Zoll, proprietor Wilkesboro Hotel, Wilkesboro, N. C.

For reference in Raleigh, Miss Minnie Bledsoe.

A. B. STRONACH

BOTH HOW CHEAP AND HOW GOOD.

7 1-2c.

Guipure Lace Lawns, Valois Lace Lawns, Dorothie Stripes, Irish Lawns, worth 12½c and 15.

8 1-3c.

Rosemary Organdies, Scotch Dimities, French Jaconets, Mousseline Brodee, worth 12½c to 15c.

THE NEW THINGS

In Leather Belts, 10c, 20c to 25c.; Ladies' Collars and Cuffs, 12½c to 25c. Ladies' Waist Belts, 10c to 50c.; Ladies' Fans, 5c to 50c.

Ladies' Oxford Ties.

Napoleon, Gennesee and Coin Toes, $1.50 to $2.00, worth $2.00 and $2.50.

Our 8 4 White French Organdies, our fourth invoice this season. Six numbers of the greatest values ever offered.

New Shoe Store!

SPECIAL SHOE BARGAINS
FOR THIS WEEK.

HIGH CLASS FOOTWEAR
AT POPULAR PRICES.

$1.25 Black and Colored Oxford Ties at 75c.
Finer grades from $1.25 up.
$2.50 and $3.00 Russet and Ox-blood Shoes for men $1.98.
Finer grades from $2.25 up.
$1.00 Misses' Oxford Ties at 60c.
Don't fail to visit this great Shoe Sale.

S. C. POOL,
SAM. B. NORRIS, Manager. LEADER OF LOW PRICES,
130 Fayetteville Street.

SPECIAL RATES

VIA THE

SEABOARD AIR LINE

Meeting Southeastern Tariff Association, Old Point Comfort, Va.

On account of the above occasion the Seaboard Air Line will sell tickets from Raleigh, N. C., to Old Point Comfort, Va, and return, on May 15th to 18th inclusive, limited 15 days from date of sale. Rate $6.35 for the round trip.

Meeting North Carolina State Convention Women's Christian Temperance Union.

On account of the above occasion the Seaboard Air Line will sell tickets from Raleigh to Henderson, N. C., and return, on June 9th to 11th, inclusive, final limit June 16th. Rate $2 25 for the round trip.

Women's Exposition of the Carolinas, Charlotte, N. C.

On account of the above occasion the Seaboard Air Line will sell tickets from Raleigh to Charlotte, N. C., and return, on May 19th and 20th, limited three days from date of sale, for $3.70 round trip.

Meeting Presbyterian Church General Assembly (U. S.), Charlotte, N. C.

On account of the above occasion the Seaboard Air Line will sell tickets from Raleigh to Charlotte, N. C., and return, on May 17th to 21st, inclusive, with final limit to June 10th, 1897. Rate $5.65.

Meeting Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, San Francisco, Cal.

On account of the above occasion the Seaboard Air Line will sell tickets from Raleigh to San Francisco, Cal., and return, on June 22, 23, 29, 30 and July 1, 2, 3, with final limit August 15th, 1897. One first-class fare for the round trip.

Tennessee Centennial and International Exposition, Nashville, Tenn.

On account of the above occasion the Seaboard Air Line will sell round trip tickets every Tuesday and Thursday from Raleigh to Nashville, Tenn., for $14 00; limited ten days from date of sale.

For further information in regard to rates and routes, apply to

H. S LEARD, S. P. A., Raleigh, N. C.
S. S. BATCHELOR, C. T. A., Raleigh, N. C.
W. C. KIMBALL, Ticket Agent Union Depot, Raleigh, N. C.
T. J. ANDERSON, Gen. Pass. Agent, Portsmouth, Va.